VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1856.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Drs.

FASHIONABLE FOOTPRINTS.

That were lawyers, and sometimes better the first than the same ferma.

Part VII.

Decidedly the pleasanter feature about Newport is the cottage fift. This is distinctive, and the hand and heart of her precious charges, with any hope of success, field Ms. Colburn with the hand and heart of her precious charges, with any hope of success, field Ms. Colburn with the hand and heart of her precious charges, with any hope of success, field Ms. Colburn with the world, or watching the tide of humanity that, cannit diven, has the light foam of foliage on its creates and the successary. She was the dearth of the successary is the world, or watching the tide of humanity that, cannit diven, has the light foam of foliage on its create and the successary. She was made to the world, or watching the tide of humanity that, cannit diven, has the light foam of foliage on its rest, as it pours in and obbe away again, without an object. But this may be paid for the world, or watching that the dealth of the successary is the dealty of one is to be croweded into a closed minimated room, be elbowed, vatched, and good interest of the successary is the dealth of the successary is the successary in the successary is the successary in the successary is the dealth of the successary is the successary in the successary is the successary is

One alone of the great crowd seemed to be in possession of tranquil happiness. Cool, calm, and self-poised, in his patent French, Mr. Flinthurn stood with his polished beaver under his arm, his head resting easy in his immaculate linen, while his parchment-like face was as devoid of expression as such a lemon-like disposition could keep it. To an admiring crowd, somewhat closely pressed upon, he discoursed somewhat in this wise:

inal humor, that Juliet was charmed. There was something fresh, and yet without effort, in his conversation, something fresh, and yet without effort, in his conversation, something fresh, and yet without effort, in his conversation, something fresh, and yet without effort, in full faith and confidence, in the high-toned character one felt assured he possessed.

Juliet was standing within the recess of a window, almost hid by the heavy drapery of the curtain which fell about her, and conversing with Mr. Pinckney.

"It is," he said, "among the simple backwoodsmen, or hunters, of the far West, that one learns to realize the strength and recognise

window, almost hid by the heavy drapery of the curtain which fell about her, and conversition could keep it. To an admiring crowd, somewhat closely pressed upon, he discoursed somewhat in this wise:

"It is very lamentable that more study is not given to the philosophy of dress. The wants of our nature are not understood, the demands of society not properly considered. A lady should proportion the number of invitations to the size of her rooms, and the invited should proportion their dress to the occasion. Say, for example, at a grand reception, the lady should wear one skirt and narrow hoops; at a less, two or more and wider hoops; and so, until for your very informal reunions, the belle may appear with her ordinary wear of twenty skirts, unlimited hoops, and flounces to match."

"That arrangement would make our large"

with Mr. Pinckney.

"It is," he said, "among the simple backwoodsmen, or hunters, of the far West, that one learns to realize the strength and recognise the dignity of man. Their honesty, simplicity, self-reliance, and real power, command a respect before which all the fictions of society fade into nothing."

"I have never been taught to think so," responded Juliet, "and can only see in an uneducated man a very uncount animal. Of backwoodsmen, I never encountered but one; and he seemed filled with violent prejudices against exceedingly innocent things."

"Where did you meet him?"

"On the Mississippi, when I was quite a child, fresh from the reading of Leather-stocking, and flounces to match."

"On the Mississippi, when I was quite a child, fresh from the reading of Leather-stocking, and I thought I had met with the original; but he called me 'little gal,' and made me cry

were open wide, and the cool sea-air breathed in upon the "assembled wit and beauty," as the Herald's correspondent afterwards styled it, the assembled wit and beauty were uncomfortably warm.

One alone of the great crowd seemed to be One alone of the great crowd seemed to be the style of t

Correspondence of the Era.

Just what all patriots want. Join, then, one grand communic For "LIBERTY AND UNION!" Rise, ye free sires, before us! Ring, with the freeman's chorus, Each free vale and FREE MONT

Politics in Northwestern Ohio. SYLVANIA, LUCAS Co., O., Sept. 24, 1856.

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NO. 512.

MINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1856.

See The Section of the Proposed o

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est pleasure in readverting to these principles, seeing that they have never ceased to be our

Powers the injustice of supposing that they made use at that time of mere words to suit the occa-sion, and that each of them may think itself authorized, now that the contest is over, in adopting a line of conduct in conformity with its own peculiar interests and calculations. We accuse no one of having used those words soley as a weapon momentarily taken up with a view to extend the seat of war, and which is

then laid aside in the dust of the arsenal.
On the contrary, we prefer to believe that all the Powers which recognise these fundamental principles, did so with perfect loyalty and good faith, and with the genuine intention of conforming to these principles under all circ

Taking this for our starting point, we are bound to pre-suppose that all the Powers which took part in the last war had, like our august master, the intention of making the general peace serve as a fixed radical point for re-estab-lishing relations based on a respect for the right and independence of Governments? Has

details, connected with questiyns of secondary interest, we are compelled to state, with regret, that there are two countries forming part of the European family, where in one a regular state of things does not yet exist, and in the other it is threatened to be compromised. We wish to speak of Greece and the kingdom of

As for the occupation of the Hellenic soil, consummated against the will of the sovereign consummated against the will of the sovereign and the feelings of the people, by foreign troops, there is now no longer the slightest reason for prolonging it. Political motives might to a certain extent explain the violence inflicted on the sovereign. The necessities of war, more or less real, might be alleged for giving a color to this infringement on the authority of right. But, at this moment, when none of these motives can any longer be innone of these motives can any longer be in voked, it appears to us impossible to justify before the tribunal of equity the further pres-ence of foreign troops on the soil of Greece. Thus, the first words pronounced by our august master, when the re-establishment of peace had enabled the Emperor to raise his voice, were clear and precise. We have never dissemble our opinion in the councils of the Cabinets, and

we shall continue that course.

We consider it our duty, however, to add that, although the results have not fully answered our expectations, we retain a hope that we shall not remain isolated on a ground where right and justice are evidently in favor of the cause which we defend.

As to the kingdom of Naples, if the question is not to find a remedy, it appears to us that it is time to seek a means of prevention. The king of Naples is the chieft of a presence and

King of Naples is the object of a pressure, no Majesty may have transgresse some of the engagements imposed on him by treaties with foreign Courts, but because, in the exercise of his incontestable rights of sover eignty, he governs his subjects as he thinks

we can understand that, in consequence of friendly foresight, one Government might offer to another advice inspired by kind interest, and that this advice might even assume the charac-ter of exhortation, but we think that this is the extreme limit at which it ought to stop. Less than ever is it now permitted in Europe to forget that sovereigns are equals among them-selves, and that it is not extent of territory, but the sanctity of the rights of each, which regulate the relations existing between them. To wish to obtain from the King of Naples con cessions as to the internal administration of his States by threatening demonstrations, is to substitute one's self by violence in lieu of his authority, is to wish to govern in his place, is to proclaim without disguise the right of the

trong over the weak.

It is needless for us to point out to you the Majesty desires to retain the hope that they will not he put in practice; and he is the mor strongly imbued with this hope, as it is also trine which the States where the prin-of political liberty are the more fully developed have always advanced as their es-sential profession of faith, and indeed to such an extent that they have endeavored to apply this doctrine even where circumstances did not admit of its being done, save by a forced

You will have the goodness to take car whenever the two questions in point shall be raised at your place of residence, not to allow any doubt to hang over the view taken of them by our august master. This unreservedness a natural consequence of the system which the Emperor adopted on the day he took possession of the throne of his ancestors.

This system is not unknown to you. The

Emperor wishes to live in good harmony with all Governments, and his Majesty thinks that the best means of attaining that object is no to conceal his ideas on any questions connecte with public, European right. The faisceau of those sovereigns who for long years have sup-ported with us the principles to which Europe owes more than a quarter of a century of pear no longer exists in its ancient integrity. The will of our august master is foreign to this result. Circumstances have restored to us our full liberty of action. The Emperor has decided to devote by preference all his solicitude to the welfare of his subjects, and to concentrate on development of the internal resources o the country an activity which would not be diverted by things abroad, unless the positive interests of Russia should imperiously de-

Russia is reproached with isolating herself and keeping silent, in presence of facts which do not accord with either law or equity, and it is said that Russia sulks. Russia sulk—she meditates. As to the silence of which we are accused, we may call to mind that a short time ago an artificial agitation was organized against us, because our voice was heard whenever we thought it necessary to support right. This action, salutary for many Governments, and from which Russia herself derived no benefit, has been laid hold of, to ac-cuse us of tending to I know not what universal lomination. We might shelter our silence under the impression of this souvenir. We do not, however, think that such an attitude befits a Power to which Providence has assigned the position that Russia occupies.

This despatch will prove to you that our au

character when he thinks it his duty to make known his opinion. It will be the same whenever the voice of Russia may be useful to the cause of right, or when it will not be for the dignity of the Emperor to let the world remain in ignorance of his views and opinions. As to the employment of our material forces, the Emperor reserves to himself the power of having recourse to them according to his unbiased

recourse to them according to his unbiased judgment.

The policy of our august master is a national one; it is not egotistical; and if his Majesty makes the interest of his people paramount, he does not admit that the advancement of those interests can excuse the violation of the rights of others. You are authorized, &c. GORTSCHAKOFF.

# THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following is a summary of the laws and constitutional requirements, in the election of

a President and Vice President:

1. Electors elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes. They then sign three certificates—send a messenger with one to the President of the Senate, at Wash ington, before the first Wednesday in January—another by mail to the same person, and the third deliver to the United States Distric Judge, where electors meet.

3. Each State provides by law for filling any vacancy in the Board of Electors, occasioned

vacancy in the Board of Electors, occasioned by absence, death, or resignation. Such of the electors as are present are generally authorized

to fill any vacancy.

4. The Governor gives notice to electors their election, before the first Wednesday

Congress shall be in session, and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives, open the certificate of returns, and count the

rect, as our adversaries; and we feel the great- jority of the whole number of electors, shall be the President.

6. If no person has a majority as above, the choice is to be made from the three highest returned. The members of the House, by States, form themselves into Electoral Committees, and the majority determine which is to be the choice of the State—each State having only one vote.

7. If neither of the candidates get a majority of the States before the 4th of March, then the Vice President shall not as President.

Vice President shall act as President.

8. If the people do not elect through their electors a Vice President, then the Senate of the United States shall make the election from he two highest candidates returned to them by

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1856.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and one square south of City Post Office.

publican press to Dr. Jordan's Address, on the ourth page of the Era, and would suggest that they publish it, wherever they can do so, before the election. We have seen the papers and documents from which he quotes, and can youch for the correctness of the extracts. The subject of State Equality is one that has been too much neglected in this campaign. It is treated with remarkable ability, and we know of no better tract for circulation. It should be issued in extras, and well circulated.

WHO WANTS A CHEAP DOCUMENT! Our readers will recollect that so great was he demand for our old series of Facts for the People, that the surplus edition left of it, after

the supply of regular subscribers, was soon ex-We have now to announce that, having or hand about 3,000 copies of the first volume o

Facts for the People, (just closed,) we have had them stitched and bound in paper, and will send them, free of postage, to any who may order them, for 25 cents a copy. The work forms a neat volume of 192 pages. It contains-" A Decade of the Slave Power"-complete

Dangers of Slavery Extension-Slaveholder Privileged Class - Growth of our Negro Aristocracy-being a speech delivered by Gov Seward, in Albany, October 12th, 1855.

The Politics of Justice, Equality, and Free om-being a speech of Gov. Seward, delivered at Buffalo, N. Y., October 19th, 1855.

American Politics-a speech delivered by t Hon. George W. Julian. Speech of the Hon. John P. Hale, on President's Message, relating to Kansas.

Editorial Comments on the same Message. History and Philosophy of the Struggle for the Speakership of the Present House of Rep esentatives, with a classification of votes. Letter of Francis P. Blair to the Republi

an Association of Washington. Sectionalism and Republicanism-An Ed orial Review of a Letter from the Hon. D. D. Barnard, of New York. A Synopsis of the Slave Code in the District

Statistics of Slavery in Maryland and Mis-

ouri.
Besides all this, the volume presents a con prehensive view of the Know Nothing move ment and its bearings; accounts of Kansas af-

In no other Publication, of the same size and ost, can be found so full a history of the Anti-Slavery movement, and so thorough a discussion of its great facts, as in this cheap and

THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.

The Boston Atlas some time since contained calculation, greatly increasing the Republi an majority in the next House. It is best not to delude ourselves with extravagant hopes. I Maine and Iowa, the Republicans gained two members, and it is claimed that one from Mis our will be found supporting their policy in elation to Kansas. But, the elections of last week, we apprehend, have more than counterpalanced these gains. Ohio, which now is rep esented by nineteen Republicans and two Fillnore Know Nothings, has just elected five Buchanan men, so that the Republicans lose three members; and in Pennsylvania their osses are still heavier, to say nothing of Indiana, which, we fear, will turn up five Bu-

chanan Representatives. These losses of the Republicans, and the cor esponding gains to the Slave Democracy, have een effected indirectly, but surely, by Fillmore Know Nothingism, which has run a third ticket with no chance of doing anything but defeating the Republicans. It seemed to think this of far more importance than to put down Disunion and Ruffianism, and save the People of Kansas from Oppression.

The Republicans must look the fact boldly n the face: In the next Senate, they will in crease their force, but in the House they will fall short of their present number, although

trate more effort than ever on the election o Colonel Fremont. If they gain the Presidence it will more than compensate for their dimi-ished strength in the House: if they lose i Kansas and Freedom and the rights of the free States will be at the mercy of the Disunionists, who have established a Reign of Terror in the South and in Kansas, and are now straining every nerve to subject the North has been able to defeat them in certain localities, but they exult to see that in the popular vote in the three great States, in which this pestiferous influence has inflicted on them local losses, they have gained so largely that they may justly calculate on a decisive triumph in November, if they will but put forth efforts mmenanrate with the occasion.

Let them not stop, then, to count their gains r mourn their losses. They have a majority of the popular vote in probably all the states, and if they work well and wisely, the day may be theirs. Let them remember that now, more than ever, the battle between the Slave Power and the Free Power hangs upon

# WHY THE SOUHERN DISUNIONISTS DESIRE

The following is from the New Orleans Delta of the 10th instant—one of the most rabid of the Buchanan Disunion papers in the country: "Mr. Buchanan's election would be little more than a negation, but for the pledges he has given in the Ostend letter, and in his endorsement of the Cincinnati platform. The South, under his Administration, would have

implete their arrangements for dissolving the

It is stated that the French Government has of such persons as shall accept office in Vir-hipped to the United States 20,000 barrels of ginis from Colonel Fremont, should be become

# THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 23, 1856.

TREASON IN VIRGINIA.

The charge of Judge George W. Thompson, the grand jury of the Circuit Court of Brooke county, Virginia, lately delivered, is highly commended by the Richmond (Va.) Enuirer, but severely denounced by the Peters urg (Va.) Intelligencer.

It is a curious paper-a compound of law divinity, and metaphysics-which must have puzzled the brains of the plain men to whom was addressed. The topics are, treason misprision of treason, intermarriage between blacks and whites, slave conspiracy, exciting to insurrection, seditious writings and speeches duties of postmasters, and kindred subjects. It is impossible to mistake the general pur

pose of the Judge. He had heard of the form tion of a Fremont electoral ticket in Virginia of the issues of a Republican press at Wells burgh, of the proceedings of a Republica Convention at Wheeling, and he deemed it im portant to preach the terrors of the law agains he evil doers. The crime on which he fond ly dwells, is Treason, for which he has as keen a scent as Lecompte of Kansas. And yet he has not the boldness of that judicial outlaw He does not pronounce the movements to which we have alluded, treason; he only insinuate it. He lays down some general principles, and then winks hard towards certain consequence which he has not the courage to lay his fing

A few extracts will illustrate our mes and at the same time enable us to show that unwarily the metaphysical Judge has laid down the law at times in such a way, as to cross the path of Governor Wise and his Disunion con

in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. This definition of treason, though so closel-limited and rigidly defined, undoubtedly em named and rightly defined, unadountedly em-braces a forcible disruption of the States. It would embrace an insurrection, the object of which is to suppress any lawful and author-ized acts under a law of the United States, and marching with a party in arms, and committing acts of violence and outrage in execution of the object and with a view, by force and in timidation, to prevent the execution of the law."—U. S. vs. Vigoll, 2 Dallas, 346; same vs. Mitchell, ib., 348.

"A conspiracy to subvert by force the Gov-ernment of the United States, violently to disthe Union, to coerce repeal of a gen eral law, or to revolutionize a Territorial Gov-ernment by force, if carried into effect, by em-bodying and assembling a military body in a m litary posture, is an overt act of levying war; and not only those who have arms, but those who perform the various and essential parts which must be assigned to different persons, for the purpose of prosecuting the war, are guilty of the crime."—United States vs. Burr et al., 4 Cranch, 470.

We have italicized portions of this extract bearing directly on matters which Judge Thompson seems oblivious of. There was an insurrection in Charleston, S. C., some years ago, the object of which was to prevent the delivery of mail matter to whom it was addressed-"a lawful and authorized act under a law of the United States"-and the insurrectionists rifled the post office, and burnt its contents. According to the law, as laid down by our Virginia Judge, this was treason. Again : Governor Wise and his confederates

in Virginia, in the event of the election of Colonel Fremont to the Presidency, although in strict accordance with the law and Constitu fairs, and of the slave cases that have arisen | tion of the United States, meditate "a forcible during the last twelve months, and a thorough disruption of the States:" Mr. Brooks of South discussion of the Republican movement, and Carolina, looking to the same event, counsels ton, to prevent his inauguration, an act "in execution of the laws." Quite recently, an attempt was made to obtain a meeting of Southern Governors at Raleigh, N. C., to plan "a conspiracy to subvert the Government of the Locke's Philosophy, is treasonous. United States, violently to dismember the Union," should a man be constitutionally elected, whom they choose to regard with hostility. We submit that all these persons, political friends of Judge Thompson, have either committed, or are meditating the commission of,

Treason, according to his definition. Again: Discriminating between allegiance due the State, and that due to the United States, he says:

"This latter is a special allegiance, sacred and should be inviolable within the sphere of its operations. I say it is special, but it is none the less sacred because of its character. The General Government is a limited organization; it has peculiar and well-defined obj legitimate sphere it is supreme; it commands we should obey its lawful behests; to neglec its welfare is crime; to meditate its destruct is akin to parricide. But still it is limited.

Again we italicize opinions which we hope Governor Wise will accept, and inwardly digest. "In its legitimate sphere," the Federal Government "is supreme." "It commands we should obey its lawful behests." One of its lawful behests is, that the man receiving a majority of all the votes of the electoral college, shall be President. Governor Wise must comply; to meditate the destruction of the Government, for this reason, as he does, is "akin to parricide." This is the judgment of his judicial ally, who is endeavoring to find out some new way to root out Republicanism rom Virginia. It is unfortunate that the

outnumbering, we hope, either of the other Judge can lay down no broad principles of law and justice which do not convict Governor Wise and his Disunion associates of harboring the most treasonable and parricidal purposes. But, the Judge, anxious to catch the "Black tepublicans in his toils, proceeds to insinuate that allegiance to the State is, after all, pre-eminent-throwing in a remark which is intended

> to blazon his theologicial as well as political "The Central Government is the create Government. The States occupy and preserve the relation of creators, and to these States an allegiance is due, of the character and efficiency indicated. Where we make our home; where we place our wives and children; where we acquire property; where we preserve our own happiness—there an affectionate allegiance must fasten upon our hearts. And until in the nappiness—there an anectionate allegrance must fasten upon our hearts. And until 'in the last days those perilous days shall come,' when, in the moral desolation which shall surround us, 'men shall be lovers of themselves, cover the states proud bless heaven and the shadlest

ous, boasters, proud, blasphemous, disobedien o parents, unthankful, unholy, without natura ion, truce-breakers, false accusers, ince tinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good traitors' — when the Atheist, the Unitarian, an the Black Republican, shall unite for the breach of the solemn covenants of the Constitution and the destruction of the natural and ever ncumbent allegiance we owe to the State."

The pious Judge, after still further enlarging apon this allegiance, then commences the tor nous argument, intended to fasten upon Re publicans in Virginia the charge of Treason: "Everything, then, which is treasonable, tends to treason, violates this direct and pa pable allegiance. The first section of chapte 190, after defining treason against the pable allegiance. The first section of chapter 190, after defining treason against the Commonwealth, in the language of the Constitution of the United States, adds, or 'establishing, without authority of the Legislature, any Government within its limits, separate from the existing Government, or holding or secuting in such usurped Government any office, or professing allegiance or fidelity to it, or resisting the execution of the laws under color of its authority, and makes it treason. The language execution of the laws under color of the languagerity,' and makes it treason. The languagerity,' and makes it treason.

One or two of our cotemporaries he Judge as meaning to apply this to the case President; but this is a little too extravagant for even Judge Thompson. We must acquit

him of such folly as this. The context shows under the invalid acts of the spurious Legislathat he means quite a different thing. Anxious to convict of treason any one in Virginia who shall exercise the freedom of speech or the Governor's Proclamation, they would virtually press, in opposition to the extreme Pro-Slavery party, he assumes that such an exercise of that body and its acts, and thus have given the lie freedom is calculated to awaken discontent in to all their declarations, stultified themselves the slave population — favors the assumption and allied themselves with the Federal Admin that the black race has republican capacitiestherefore is calculated to lead to the establishnent of a State within a State, a Power within a Power, anarchy within the State-therefore treason! And the exercise of this freedom of discussion, he says, originates in a diseased condition of the intellect or affections. This his wire-drawn, tortuous argument, put in

straight-forward, palpable terms. "Then (he adds) the avoval of all princi-ples and the effect of movements originating in these diseased conditions of the affections and the intellect, that contemplate this race as republican in their capacities and qualifications, are directly at war with the just relations which xist between the two races and the harmony of he States."

Finally, he reaches the point at which he has een aiming—namely, that the tendency of what he calls "seditious writings and speeches," is generate a State within a State.

"I shall now speak of the third class of offen-ces I have mentioned, seditious language and writings.
"The direct tendency of an infraction of these

laws is to bring about that spirit of insubor nation which must ultimately end in the estab-lishment of a State within a State, or the overthrow of the present order of things, or the sub-stitution, eventually, of a despotism in some shape or another, as an escape from the freedom of the emancipated race, as is so practically de-monstrated by the rise and progress of fanati-cism in England, and by the present condition The publication of the Wellsburgh Herald.

ne serving as a Fremont elector, the holding

of a Republican Convention, or sedition, tend o the establishment of a State within a State, or the overthrow of the present order of things and is, therefore, Treason. But, the Judge is a divine, as well as jurist, and would have the law of Treason, as defined by himself, applied as a correction of errors in Theology. We have al ready seen his classification of Atheists, Unitarians, and Black Republicans. In a subsequent part of his charge, he presents Unitarianism, as one of those agencies ca'culated to produce in subordination, generate a State within a State of course, it will be the duty of the grand jury entertaining the Judge's construction of the law to indict the Unitarian organization as treasonous. Recollecting what he said about the Atheists, the Unitarians, and Black Republi ans, uniting for the breach of the solemn cover

"It is remarkable that precisely as Atheisn advanced in France, the philanthropy of Anachar sis Clootz, and Robespierre, which was as sin cere as any American fanaticism, who murdered their own citizens by wholesale at the guillotine ecame more fiercely excited in behalf of the negroes of St. Domingo. This exemplifies the whole current of desecrating philanthropy.

"At the North, in those pulpits where the dininity of Christ is most openly contemned, the umanity of the negro is most highly extolled: and on those platforms where the precepts of order and obedience taught by the Bible are most recklessly assailed, there the state of naure and the rights of man, irrespective of vir tue, intelligence, and obedience to law, if thes are not synonymous, are insisted on with most real. It is none the less injurious to society nd destructive of government, that these cor tradictions are not apparent, and these mora

ants of the Constitution," read the following

consequences are not foreseen. Black Republicanism, Atheism, Philanthropy, tending to the generation of a State within a State, or the overthrow of the existing order of things. But the Judge is not yet satisfied. What is called Progress, awakens his alarm, and

"In national life, an honest intention to ex tend liberty may degenerate into licentiousness liberality of sentiment may encourage infidelity The most remarkable in the history of the race of the bitter results of this fact, is the wide spread and devastating infidelity of France, originating in the adoption of the fundamenta principles of Locke's Philosophy—that all ou deas originate through the senses. This led to materialism - materialism to Atheismtheism to murder, rapine, false philosophy and wide enread and horrible desolation. And the terror and enormity of these again are in reased, when they are associated with those abnormal aberrations of the intellect and the affections which make and mark a national frenzy which dethrones reason, subverts order, co

founds intelligence, perverts social regard, in flames passion, and infuriates motive." The charge of the Judge is a comprehensive one: the grand jury will have an unprecedented work to perform. Still there are other treason ous matters which he has unfortunately over ooked-for example, the Declaration of Indendence, the writings of Thomas Jefferso gainst Slavery, the will of George Washington nanumitting his slaves, to say nothing of the eclaration of James Madison that he could no bear to admit into the Rederal Constitution the

idea of property in man," We said, that the Richmond (Va.) Enquire ommends the document. Why not? Is it not the organ of the Democracy of the South, and oes not Democracy go for the largest liberty the largest number? One paper in the State, however, is old fogyish enough to denounc the Judge and his atrocious dogmas—the Petersburgh, (Va.) Intelligencer, whose manly rebuke we copy:

"Can this monstrons outrage go by, unrebu ted and unpunished? Is every consideration of the couplic liberty, personal rights, and private hap-piness, to be merged in a Presidential election and the means of carrying it? Far better would it be for the man Fremont to be elected by ac at be for the man Fremont to be elected by ac-clamation, than the damnable doctrines of Judge Thompson should prevail. Aye, more than that, far better that this Union, blessed as it is, should be sundered in pieces, and that the chance should be left us of reconstructing with its fragments some other structure of government favorable to Freedom, than Judge Thompson's opinions should prevail. We therefore call upon 'good men everywhere,' on patriots and freemen, to rise should prevail. We therefore call upon good men everywhere, on patriots and freemen, to risa np, and with us denounce this odious and tyran-nical charge to a grand jury of one of the courts of our State; and more than that, we call on of our State; and more than thus, we can on the legislature of our State to impeach Judge George W. Thompson, for the offence of at-tempting, in his official capacity, to put in prac-tice, in this State, one of the most tyrannical and oppressive doctrines ever invented by the wit of bed men, to crush liberty and murder its

THE POLICY OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

The Pro-Slavery men and Missourians had everything their own way in the late election or Territorial Delegate and members of the Assembly. The people of Kansas generally having assumed that the test oaths prescribed by he self-styled Legislature are unconstitutional and oppressive; that to comply with them involves moral turpitude and degradation; and that the body which attempted to impose them, and which prescribed the regulations under course was reasonable and proper, as an opposite one would have been illogical and absurd.

The Governor's proclamation was a virtual ecognition of the authority of the so-called Legislature, and the validity of its acts. Against both, the Free State people had pronounced their verdict; and the House of Rep sentatives of the United States, on the reort of its own Committee appointed to invesport of its own Committee appointed to investigate the whole subject, ratified their verdict, and ejected from his seat the Delegate chosen now for hope of success in the three States on the floor of Congress, that Missouri ever in-

ture. Had the Free State people responded have recognised the constitutionality of that

istration and its minions against the House Representatives, the champion of their rights Mr. Whitfield, of course, has been chosen by his friends, but his election is invalid. Such will be the judgment of the House, when he shall present himself with his credentials.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE LESSON. We cannot yet state in detail the results elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indi-

ana, but we may sum them up briefly, as fol-

In Ohio, a Republican majority of thirty housand, sixteen Republican, five Buchanar Representatives in Congress: in Indiana, Buchanan Governor by five thousand majorit five Buchanan and six Republican Repres stives in Congress, a Republican majority the State Senate, a Buchanan majority in th Iouse: in Pennsylvania, a small Buchans majority on the State ticket, thirteen Repul icans in Congress, twelve Buchanan men. In the present Congress, Ohio is represe

Washington by nineteen Republicans and wo Know Nothings; the Republicans nov ose three, the Know Nothings two, and the emocrats gain five. Indiana in the presen House has seven Republicans and Americans who go for Fremont, two Democrats, one Know Nothing, one Straight Whig. Now it sends, six Republicans and five Democrats-Know Nothingism and Straight Whiggery being without representatives. Pennsylvania, which has six Democrats in the present House, doubles the number. These gains for the so-called Democracy will not be counterbalanced by any lections yet to be held, so that the Republ cans of the next House will not command so nany votes as they do now. Nor, owing to the Representatives sent by Know Nothingism from other States, is it probable that the De ocracy will have more than a plurality, exept on all questions affecting Slavery, where, the aid of the Know Nothings, they will mmand a majority.

Possibly, some of the particulars stated, as nore detailed returns shall come in, will need prrection, but the general results will scarcely e affected.

In Ohio, the Republican element was elin nated long since from Know Nothingism, and all the liberal men, who for a time had acted with the Order, rallied openly under the banners f Republicanism, along with a large portion naturalized citizens who, feeling themselve elieved from proscription, arrayed themselve gainst the proscriptive oppression of the Slave ower. Know Nothingism proper separated self, formed an antagonistic organization, had last fall a separate ticket for Governor, and since then, under the flag of Fillmore, has naintained a position of open and peculiar hostility to the Republican party. This fact, re eving that party of all taint of proscription. Anti-Slavery voters, native and foreign born gladly supported it, while its liberal and demo ratic position secured the adhesion of many onest Democrata, The result is seen: Ohio is Republican by a majority of 30,000 over the aggregate forces of Buchananism and Fillmoreism. The small Democratic gains in the the Fillmore men, who, in certain localities held the balance of power. But the State i

safe for Fremont, with proper effort. The less auspicious results in Indiana and Pennsylvania, are owing to a different state of things. Republicanism in neither State had ucceeded in eliminating itself from Know Nothngism. Of some of their Representatives in Conress, it was difficult to say, last winter, whether hey were more Republican or Know Nothing even of those who were decided Republicans, ew were bold enough to act with entire inde endence of the Order. The Republican politicians in both States temporized with the Orer, tried "coalition," "fusion," "union," is which, however, the Know Nothings always se ared the ascendency, giving character to the sulting organization and tickets. It is easy see how such a policy worked mischief to the ause of Republicanism. In both States, as the Presidential election approached, the Know Nothings proper, while willing as a body to support the fusion State tickets, organized distinct in favor of Fillmore as their Presidential andidate, and got up Fillmore electoral tickets The open breach thus made between them and the Republicans, would naturally awaken feel ings unfavorable to a perfect union in support of even the fusion State tickets. Some Fillmon nen, fearful that the success of the ticket would give prestige to Republicanism, and som-Republicans disgusted at the idea of supportin nen for State offices committed to Fillmore would hardly take active measures to insur necess. And, meantime, nearly the entire oody of naturalized voters, willing to vote for Fremont, untainted with Know Nothingism would be alienated. In view of these causes we always regarded the State elections in ennsylvania and Indiana as altogether doubt ul, and to these causes chiefly, we think, mus we attribute the results which have just taker

The great question arises, Will they contin o operate in November? Not, we think, i ndiana. The Buchanan candidate for Gov ernor in that State has only 5,000 majority but, as the causes we have presented will not be at work in the Presidential election, that majority, it is likely, will be more than revers ed. Instead of two State tickets, one prom nently Know Nothing, the other, Democratic, there will be three electoral tickets, the Fre mont, Buchanan and Fillmore, and the great body of naturalized voters in that State, clear y understanding that Fremont stands alone as the representative of Free Kansas and the Principle of Opposition to the Extension of Slavery, Buchanan, as the exponent of the Disanionists of the South and the Pierce and Atchison Policy which has enslaved Kausas, and Fillmore as the candidate of the Orde which wars upon their rights, may be reasona bly expected to give their support to Fremont and their votes will in all probability decide

the struggle. As to Pennsylvania, to us it is now, as it always has been, a land of clouds and darkness. Fusion has thus far embarrassed Republicanism It has certainly alienated the foreign vote, and, if persisted in, may continue to work the same result, unless the great majority of German voters can be induced to vote for a mixed electoral ticket, in the belief that it will promote the which the election was to be held, was not a election of Fremont, who, in view of his anteegislature, but utterly without authority, would | cedents, the proceedings of the Convention ave nothing to do with the election. Their that nominated him, and the known views of his leading supporters, cannot be suspected of

harboring any proscriptive opinions. The conclusion to which we come is, the Ohio is certain, and Indiana, probable, Fremont, while Pennsylvania is entirely doubt-

Our friends will see, then, that there pressing demand for hard work, during the remainder of the canvass, and no reason for dis-

named, as we had before the State electionsno more, no less. To us it looks like insanity for the Fillmor nen to expect success in any event for their candidate. They know they cannot elect him by the People; the utmost they can look for is, o throw the election into the House; and whatever the honest people who are supporting Fillmore may expect, their leaders understand

very well that he cannot be elected there. What sixteen States can be carried for him for recollect, it is a majority of States, not of epresentatives, that elects in the House. It is quite probable that the late results in ndiana and Pennsylvania may stimulate the

Fillmore Party in the South. The certainty

that Fremont would carry the free States would naturally paralyze their efforts, as nothing could result from them. But the partial appearance. We do not now understand why emocratic gains in these two States, casting a it has been so long delayed. It is more than shade of doubt on the prospects of Fremont, twenty years ago that the Christian commuthey will increase their exertions, with the nity received the shock of heavy tidings reachhope of carrying some of the Southern States, | ing our country, that two of the missionaries and thus precluding a majority for any one sent out by the American Board (Munson and The control of several States—the perpetuation whom they had gone to explore the country as of their own political existence—the defeat of a field for their future missionary operations. Fremont and Buchanan, but not THE ELECTION So far as could be judged by their characters and their incipient labors, the loss to the Chrisshrewd to indulge in extravagant day-dreams. tian world was great indeed. They were men nridge would be chosen Vice President by and with whole heart and soul, to the call, inued domination of the Slave Power, humble

#### AGAIN, AND AGAIN.

Mr. WESTERVELT, of Columbus, Ohio, writes o us, that a person named Tasistro, from Washington city, has been making speeches out in that region, in which, after dealing blows at Mr. Buchanan and his party, he devotes himself specially to running down Col. Fremont, representing him as a Catholic, as having been a communicant in that Church, as having promised to bring his children up in that faith, &c. "He is traversing this State." says Mr. Westervelt, "and, I presume, other States, on an electioneering tour for Mr. Fillmore. Now, who is Mr. Tasistro?"

Mr. Tasistro was a translator in the Department, appointed, we believe, under Mr. Fillmore's Administration; and he convinced to hold that position under Mr. Pierce, until, having written a letter for some newspaper, to which serious exceptions were taken by the French Minister, it became expedient that he should be dismissed, or should vacate his place. We have known him as a quiet sort of man, not figuring in politics, but generally consult-

he, an Irishman and a Catholic, can take in

trying to set Protestants against Col. Fremont,

by charging him with Catholicism, and in

electioneering for Mr. Fillmore, the Anti-Foreign and Anti-Catholic candidate for the Presidency, passes our compreheusion. Of course, our friends are not to be moved by such charges. It is a wonder that the Buchanan managers have not imported some Mormons from Utah, to testify to the Colonel's affiliation with the Latter Day Saints. There is record evidence of the fact that he was at one time among them, while on a Western ex-

ploration: may he not have become a convert Pray Heaven, this may be the last electio in which a man's religious faith or connection may be brought into the question of his fitness for office. For one, whenever this subject is brought up, we must enter our stern protest all the villages round leagued together for venagainst the anti-Christian, anti-American do ma of a miserable bigotry, that none but s Protestant is qualified for civil office.

# KANSAS.

riog the Batta country in that very region, on We print on our first page another very inbeing taken sick, was treated with great kindteresting letter from one of the Free State prisoners at Lecompton.

The Philadelphia North the following additional items: reached by the love of God. The skulls of the "A letter from Lawrence, dated October says that another large company of emigrants, under the lead of Colonel Aldridge and General martyrs, after being hung up for a time in the bamboo huts of the Batta chiefs, were recov-Pomeroy, was at the Nebraska line, on their way to Kansas, and that Gov. Geary would not in-Mr. Lyman is to be seen in the grave-vard, and rfere with them. They carried with the noney and clothing for the sufferers by the Misouri depredations. Many of the previous trains of emigrants had settled on the Big Blue river, near the northern line, and the Iowa farmers had agreed to furnish them with provisions during the winter. Another letter from Lawrence, dated September 28th, says that, during the week previous, a road was opened from Lawrence. rence to Leavenworth, by a party of Free Soilers, with twenty teams, escorted and protected by a company of United States dragoons.

"H. Miles Moore, one of the leading Free-

Soilers, Attorney General under the Topeka Constitution, and Aid to General Lane in the recent troubles, having arrived at Kansas city, Mo., by stage from Lawrence, was arrested there, by directions of John Calhoun, United States Surveyor General for Kansas. Two of Caloun's clerks then hired a hack and conveyed him to Wyandott city, Kansas Territory, when he was confined in Calhoun's office. A mer enger was then sent to Leavenworth, and four writs of arrest procured for Moore. people of Kansas city, Missouri, heard of the manner in which Moore was carried off, they caused writs of arrest to be issued against the kidnappers. Kansas city has suffered severely by the loss of trade curing the Kansas disturb-ances, and, like the people of Weston, they are determined that the Free State men shall be

From the New York Daily Times "Monday, October 9, 1856, the Territorial election for a Delegate to Congress and for Representatives to the second edition of the Shawnee Inquisition, came off in Kansas, 'big as life.' If Lawrence had been all the world that day, J. W. Whitfield would have been elected such Delegate; for it is a fact established beyond all cavil, that he has received seven votes in Lawrence. One of them was cast by Sheriff Jones, who opened the polls as required by the miscalled laws; two by the two Judges of Elections; another by one of the candidates for Representative; and who the other three are, the

resentative; and who the other three are, the world is not yet informed.

"The paper they carried was headed 'Law and Order Ticket. For Congress, J. W. Whitfield.' They might add, of Weston, Mo. Then, for the first Representative they have displayed Joseph C. Anderson, who is a resident of Lexington, Mo., but comes into Kansas whenever we have any huildings to be burnt, presses to be destroyed, and the like. This is all consistent with the general policy of Missouri, as I will he destroyed, and the like. This is all consist-ent with the general policy of Missouri, as I will prove by the following pebble I gather from the last number of a Westport paper.

among whom are a great many 8

terferes with the civil affairs of Kansas. A genteleman has arrived from Leavenworth, who says a large number of Missourians were in the town yesterday morning, drinking, racing, and rioting, just as the spirit moved. We have expected no collision, as no Free State man intends to recognise the election in the least, and they will therefore avoid the polls, and not mingle refore avoid the polls, and not mingle in the disgusting scene. We expect, however, to hear of outrages committed by these voting saints, while in our country, especially in the southern districts."

# The Rebiele.

We have here a memoir that we have often

wondered should have not years since made its

THE MARTER OF SUMATRA. A Memoir of Henry Lyman New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1856. by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

are best to be learned; and thous cases, no doubt, more popular la be selected, it is hardly to be looked believe that not a few will rise from it of the candidates in the electoral college. But LYMAN) had been met, murdered, and devoured, or examination with a feeling that what do they expect to gain by this policy? | by the Battas, cannibals of Sumatra, among and time has been well bestowed. They know that the 4th of March would arrive of no common excellence and adaptation to without an election by the House, that Breckhe Senate, and that Breckinridge, a slave- "Whom shall we send, and who will go for that pretty title-page. Is not that holder, a member of the dominant Oligarchy, us?" and trained themselves to be greatly use- cal man, sitting in his two-wheeled che a man committed to the entire policy of that ful. It was a day of mourning among the friends of missions, when the news of their sad the United States, be acting President. Now, if fate was told. Many a heart felt it, as well as What nice, clear type! What pretty pi hey can use Mr. Fillmore to accomplish all these the mother by whom the son had been devoted Read, children. But do not take up purposes, to give a death-blow, as they hope, to to her Saviour from his birth, and the sister when your studies or work are calling remont and Republicanism, Buchanan and the who had held so many an hour of sweet com- You will find it so hard to lay it d Free State Democracy, and indirectly place munion with a beloved brother. This Memoir that we are afraid you may be te-Mr. Breckinridge in the Presidential office, they of HENRY LYMAN, one of the martyrs of Suthe truant, or subject yourself to will gain much for themselves, secure the con- matra, is a fine development of a character of displeasure, for neglect of the rare energy and piety. A leader to his associ- Take it up when you have plenty of the free States, administer a bitter pill to the ates, while unreconciled to God-an open ad- Get together, and then you can en Buchanan men in those States, and not grieve versary and scoffer in the revival in College— others, and call to you some poor ch the slave-driving Democracy of the South- he could not cope with the sovereign mercy of parents (if perhaps they are not determined to be could not cope with the sovereign mercy of parents (if perhaps they are not determined to be could not cope with the sovereign mercy of parents (if perhaps they are not determined to be could not cope with the sovereign mercy of parents (if perhaps they are not determined to be could not cope with the sovereign mercy of parents (if perhaps they are not determined to be could not cope with the sovereign mercy of parents (if perhaps they are not determined to be could not cope with the sovereign mercy of parents (if perhaps they are not determined to be could not cope with the sovereign mercy of parents (if perhaps they are not determined to be cope with the sovereign mercy of parents). but, will Mr. Fillmore and his followers in the God, that came to him, no doubt, in answer to gone) cannot afford to buy a book, and free States tell us what they are to gain from the prayers of parents who had consecrated or her, too, share in your pleasure. such a movement? Why will not the men of him, as soon as born, to the "ministry of recon- you can and do get good at the same the North and West, who are supporting him ciliation," and to be a missionary. And the while you bless God for the privilege so zealously, ask themselves the question, cui same qualities which once made him open in his when learning useful things is so easy, rebellion to his Saviour, wrought in him, through | many means are at hand for such a p grace, to fit him for the unflinching service in And, fathers and mothers, brothers are which he engaged, to bear the Gospel to the there is no excuse for you now, if yo heathen. His diary, here given, marks the select good and useful books for your phases of his earlier or later history; his soul and friends, when the world of juve becoming, after his conversion, more deeply ture, such as exists, is before you, from imbued with the spirit of Christ, and his labors to choose. frequent, arduous, and part of his self-discipline to the great work he had in view, while pursuing his professional studies, till his feet few pages, relating to the races of n were at last planted on heathen soil. The rec- culled from Dr. Draper's volume on Ph

SIV HUNDERD PHOUSIND ARE PRESURED !!!

e epent for Christ is the actuating motive :

and the peace of conscience, the joy in the Holy

Ghost, which breathes forth in the fulness of his

ontinual self-consecration to Him who has

loved him and is blessing him, is proof that

death, even in the unexpected and terrific form

Mr. Lyman and his fellow-missionary were mur-

was perpetrated, and to require blood for blood."

population killed. A missionary of the Amer-

ican Board, soon after their death, while explo-

ness, and carried on a litter, on their shoul-

ders, six days—a clear proof that, savage as

they are, at times, they may yet, hereafter, be

ered, sent home, and buried. A memorial of

near by where lie the ashes of Brainerd. The

ompiler and author of this volume is not men-

vice, not only to the memory of a friend, but to

which deserves to be read, for its choicely-

of Mr. Lyman, and his own well-defined por-

traiture of the man, the Christian, and the her-

ing for themselves to the heart, and enlisting

the sympathies of every reader. There is no

likeness given of Mr. Lyman, but the frontis-

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, STATISTICAL AND DYNAMICAL; Or. th

Conditions and Course of the Life of Man. By John William Draper, M. D., Lie. D. Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New York. Illustrated with nearly 300 wood engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1856. For sale by Franck Taylor,

"The proper study of mankind is man."

So speaks the poet, and his declaration has passed into an adage. It is true, physically,

entally, and morally. This book is designed

to furnish light on the subject. The relations

of the physical system of man, and the circum

stances under which its action is carried on

its developments and adaptations, are deeply

connected, not only with the question of physi-

cal comfort, but with morals and religion. The

more minute and accurate our knowledge of

ties with which we are endowed, the better can

we understand the design of our being, see the

wisdom and goodness that has planned and

fashioned us, and placed us here, as fit sub-

jects for a moral government, and the respon-

sibilities that devolve upon us as such. The

relative duties between man and man, the ways

happiness of his race and of the whole world, all depend more or less on the nature and con-

ition of his life. We are glad, therefore, to

meet with any work which helps us to such

knowledge as this book gives. Numerous

works have been written on human physiology,

all more or less giving the same great facts;

dency, while others recognise the true character of man, as a subject of God's great and

Church, Northampton, Massachusetts.

There is a rich flow of devoted

matter. Wild Life in Oregon is illust ord of his toils and his feelings there is short; gy; several smaller articles are gi for he soon met his end, at the age of twenty. Little Dorrit is continued; while the four years; but enough is given to show that | Department has its anecdotes, and quip previous expectations would probably have been | cranks, to amuse and beguile the reads more than realized, had he lived, in a course his soberer mood, and excite a land of long labors, to wear out in his missionary smile. service. The book, however, is another exhi-SIGNAL FIRES ON THE TRAIL OF THE PATH bition, in addition to the many before existing, and ever multiplying, of what sort of men the

Our readers know who the Pathfin missionaries who go forth from among us to This brochure is an attempt to versify the Pagan lands are. Numerous extracts are given striking incidents in the life of Colonel Fr from his journals-an indication of the spirit For ourselves, we prefer the plain and st of which, and how they were written, is seen in prose narrative, as we find the scenes of the words he was wont to inscribe on the fly-leaf- by his own able pen, or drawn out in his piety running through his language. His heart of coloring, such as nature gives in is a large one. He loves, labors, suffers, and forests and prairies, and amid the ru

looks forward to death like a man whole-souled | bold outlines of her everlasting rocks and in everything. The one purpose to spend and which deeper impress our mind with the and marvels of his adventure and his spirit, than the rhythmic measures of the lay, giving them in another form. Son ver, will think differently, perhaps, a are glad that in any way the character man and the events of his history n n which it came upon him, could not have and be impressed on the minds and m found him unprepared. It would seem as if of readers. The design is well mess though we do not regard the poetry as dered by a portion of the Battas, in a village to claim merit of the highest order, called Sacca, who were suspicious of strangers, are passages in these pages which will in consequence of their being at war with a with interest for fine descriptive power a neighboring village. "When, however, it the whole is, as such, much above a gre became known that the brethren were good that passes under the name of poetry men, and had come to do the Batta nation good, was there a man, retiring and unass fore almost universally esteemed and geance against the village where the outrage ed, sharing the rewards destined to fair renown, and his name written in the The village was set on fire, and most of the of his country's history, as well as

is the account they will have to rend for their wholesale falsehoods. Irving's Life of Washington. volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam & Co by Franck Taylor, Penn. avenue, Washing We ought to have noticed this work or nothing issued of late years from t can we commend more heartily to ou It is biography and history combined loned. He has, however, done a good serof a great man combined with the great nation-exhibited by a genius the missionary cause, and given us a volume appreciate the philosophy and charact features of both, and whose narrative selected passages from the diaries and letters ful, flexible, animated, and dramatic violates rigid truth or good taste. we have read of Washington and the s ald of the Gospel in heathen lands. Passages of our Fathers for independence, never of touching pathos occur in these pages-the understand so clearly the character simple beauty of narration, the incidents speak-

reat events of the latter, as by reading fascinating pages of Irving. The anthor finds his materials g his hands. The three volumes before as piece is a beautiful engraving of the Edwards down the history of Washington only year 1778-'79, more remaining to be d has yet been accomplished. We are it. So long as the work shall con

It is printed on fine white paper, and beautiful type.

Cyclopædia of Modern Travel.

REMA OF MODERN TRAVEL. A Record of and Discovery for the Past Fifty Years sing Narratives of the Most Dis

The idea of this valuable work was 8 by the publishers, whose taste and enter the craft of book-publishing are winnit what our Creator has made us, and the capaci- an enviable reputation. No fitter m Bayard Taylor could have been selecte preparation of such a record. Civilizati a great deal to the energy and courage of ern travellers, who have left no part of th unexplored, to say nothing of the pleas well-written journals has conferred on kind. Mr. Taylor, obliged to bring his and means by which he can contribute to the within reasonable limits, was obliged voyages of exploration and discovery, si fine himself to the results exhibited b travel. We should like to see anot from his hand, supplying this omission possess equal, if not superior interest. The volume before us, containing mo 950 pages, comprises fifty-five narra and some of them too skeptical in their ten- in their original form of publical ninety volumes. The task of Mr. Tay

dense, without inceasing providential care and kinda ant, to present bly as good as any in the English narrative of the it was the obje superior, as a popular book. Profess Taylor, " to pro sess permanen tion. We speak with diffidence on and yet be suff ject, but Dr. Draper's well-known with the commendations of scienti who desire so already given, together with such an e ment of facts. tion as we have been able to make beyond their re us to believe that the volume before oller tell his o well adapted to its purpose. The h own labors to th ly printed, the illustrations good, the fi to the selection numerous and interesting, the st ent parratives. and neat. In a work of such a de The work is there must necessarily be the use thirteen maps terms belonging to science; but it i handsomely printed bound. It is a books that in their connection the n Arctic Expediti Co. as the pub The work is f

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HARPERS' STORY BOOKS. By Jacob Abban 3

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thirteen maps and numerous engravings; handsomely printed, and finely and beautifully bound. It is sold, we believe, only on sub-

MISTAKE CORRECTED .- In noticing Kane's Arctic Expedition, we mentioned Lippincott & Co. as the publishers. This was a mistake. The work is from the publishing house of Child, Peterson, & Co., Philadelphia.

# LATER FROM NICARAGUA-THE PLOT CON-

From the latest news from Nicaragua, i would seem that the plot is at last consummaad. SLAVERY IS REINSTITUTED IN NICARAGUA. The semi-civilized Roman Catholic Mexicans abolished the thing in all Central America. April 17th, 1824. Our highly-civilized Protestant Americans abrogate the act, and re-establish it in 1856-the great end aimed at in the magnificent scheme of Colonel Walker to spread Anglo-Saxon institutions over the South. First. Conquest; then, Slavery; then, Annexationthese are the steps. The first two have been taken; the third will be attempted during the administration of James Buchanan, should he become President, through the aid and countenance of Straight Whiggery and Know Nothingism. Mr. Soule, late associate of Mr. Buchanan at Ostend, has already become a planter in the new slave State. A noble future is opening to us!

"Late News from Nicaragua. "The steamship Texas, arrived at Norfolk,

brings intelligence from Central America, to "It appears that General Walker's troops had evacuated Massaya, and were concentra ting in Granada. The opposing forces had advanced upon that city, killing many of his men

in skirmishes on the way.
"A late decree of President WALKER repeals the act of the Federal Constituent Assembly o the 17th April, 1824, abolishing Slavery in Central America. The right to hold slaves is fore acknowledged by the existing Govern ment of Nicaragua, and the consequent obliga tion is imposed to secure owners in the posses

sion of their property.

"By a decree published in the Nicaraguense of the 2d October, Major HEISS is empowered President WALKER to exchange with the of the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Nicaragua, confirmed by the United States Senate, near the close of the last session of Congress.

There appear to have been two severe bat les fought near San Jacinto ranche, between Walker's forces and the 'Rebels,' and a deci ive one was expected to take place at Granada taken prisoner, and two or three others were wounded. Three of the pickets posted near Massaya were killed."

#### REJINSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN NICARA-GUA.

In another place we have noticed the re-in-In another place we have noticed the re-institution of Slavery in Nicaragua, by Colonel
Walker, that Apostle of Civilization. It will
be hailed with joy by the Propagandists in this
country; no doubt its effect on the prices of the slave-markets in this country have already been felt. Whether the Colonel intends to throw open the Nicaraguan ports to the African slave trude or to secure to the Southern States of this Union a monopoly of the Traffic, we are not at present advised. The following papers relating to this event, we find in an exchange: Labor Contracts Defined-The Slavery Question. On the 6th of September, 1856, the Supreme

Government of the Republic of Nicaragua published the following
DECREE. ART. 1. Any contract made for labor, for a

parties to it.

Agr. 2. Any person who shall make a tract to perform labor, and shall fail to fulfil the contract, shall be sentenced by the Judge of First Instance, Prefect, Sub-Prefect, Agricultural Judge, or Local Alcalde, to forced labo on the public works, for a term of not less than one nor more than six months, or until the party to whom the labor is due may ask for the re-

ease of the laborer.
ART. 3. Any laborer who shall contract to do work for a longer period than six months, and shall fail to fulfil his contract, may be sentenced, by either of the before-mentioned authorities, by either of the before-mentioned authorities, to forced labor on the public works for the time of his unexpired service, or until the party to whom his labor is due may ask for his release. And on the 22d of the same month, the same

authority published the following: Inasmuch as the Constituent Assembly of the Republic, on the 30th day of April, 1838, declared the State free, sovereign, and independ-ent, dissolving the compact which the Federal Constitution established between Nicaragua and the other States of Central America;

been in fact free from the obligations the Federal Constitution imposed;
Inasmuch as the act of the Constituent Assembly, decreed on the 30th of April, 1838, provides that the Federal decrees given previous to that date shall remain in force, unless contrary

to the provisions of that act; Inasmuch as many of the decress theretofore given are unsuited to the present condition of the country, and are repugnant to its welfare and prosperity, as well as to its territorial in-

ART. 1. All acts and decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Congress, are declared null and void.

And 2. Nothing herein contained shall affect rights heretofore vested under the acts and decrees hereby reposled.

decrees hereby repealed.

Among the decrees which the foregoing repeals is an act of the Federal Constituent Assembly of 17th of April, 1824, abolishing Slavery in Cart.

very in Central America. The repeal of the re-pealing statute revives the original laws, and therefore the right to hold slaves is acknowldged by the Government Nicaragna. Of Ourse the acknowledgment of the right to hold alayes imposes an obligation to secure owners in the enjoyment of their property.

Slavery Extension in Central America.

GRANADA, October 2, 1856. An important decree, emanating from the Supreme Executive power," (President Walk-) was published here on the 27th ultimo, hich may have an important hearing on the three prosperity of this Republic. It decrees hat himssmuch as the Constituent Assembly of the Republic, on the 30th of April, 1838, declared he State free, sovereign, and independent, de-loving the compact which the Federal Consti-lution established between Nicaragus and the other States of Central America," and "inasfact free from the obligations which the Federal Constitution imposed," and "inesing has the act of the Constituent Assembly, decreed on the 30th day of April, 1838, provides that the Federal decrees given previous to Committee be instructed to invite them to meet

dense, without omitting anything really important, to present results, combined with all those incidents and adventures which lend to the narrative of travel its peculiar charms. "As it was the object of the publishers," says Mr. Taylor, "to produce a work which should possess permanent value as a book of reference, and yet be sufficiently popular in its arrangement to interest the great mass of readers, who desire something more than a dry statement of facts, while cost should not place it beyond their reach, I desired to let each travelength of the present in force, unless contrary to the provisions of that act," and "inasmuch as many of the decrees so given are unasited to the present condition of the Republic, and repugnant to its welfare and prosperity, as well as to its territorial integrity," that therefore, all acts and decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Constituent Assembly, who desire something more than a dry statement of facts, while cost should not place it beyond their reach, I desired to let each trave

beyond their reach, I desired to let each traveller tell his own story, mainly, confining my own labors to the necessary condensation, and to the selection and arrangement of the different narratives."

The work is illustrated and adorned with thirteen maps and numerous engravings; the acts of this Republic previous to the compact which the "Federal Constitution established between Nicaragua and the other established between Nicaragua, provided that Slavery should be forever excluded from the five Central American States. The institution of Slavery is, therefore, in effect, now recognised and authorized in Nicaragua, as the acts of this Republic previous to the compact which the "Federal Constitution established between Nicaragua and the other established between Nicaragua and the other established between Nicaragua and the other established between Nicaragua. States of Central America," are now again in full force and virtue. Thus it will be perceived that the late decree of President Walker is highly important to planters and others in the Southern portion of the United Mr. States, who desire to emigrate with their property to this "garden of the world." And it is presumed, that in the recent purchase of Mr. Soule, for \$50,000, of one of the most valuable cacao ranches in Nicaragua, that distinguished American statesman anticipated the issuance of this important decree.—Cor. N. Y. Herald.

#### POLITICAL.

THE FILLMORE WHIGS OF BOSTON have no nated the Hon. William Appleton for Con gress, in the Boston district, against Mr. Burngame. The coalition between Know Noth ingism and Straight Whiggery seems to be completed there, as well as in New York city, where the Old Line Whigs, last week, in their Convention, adopted with great unanimity the Know Nothing ticket.

The Republicans and Know Nothings Worcester, Mass., held their Conventions on the 16th. Mr. Chapin was nominated for Congres by the Republican Convention, it being under by the Republican Convention, it being under-stood that the present incumbent, De Witt, had declined. But he accepted the nomination, when tendered to him by the Know Nothing Convention. The two parties there have separate nominations for all the offices. So much for North Americans, as they are called.

Buchanan, has been nominated for Congress by the Buchanan men of the fourth district. Massachusetts, against Mr. Comins.

THE REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION at Pough keepsie, N. Y., on the 16th, was an imposing affair, the attendance being estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand. The result of the election in Pennsylvania has rather stimulated thon dispirited the Republicans of New York. AN ENTHUSIASTIC MASS MEETING of the Republicans in New Hampshire was held at Concord on the 17th, and was addressed by Burlingame, F. O. J. Smith of Maine, and other

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN GOVERNORS -Tel. egraphic despatches last week, just on the eve and Donelson party, and will be fully represent of the elections, announced a proposed Convention of Southern Governors at Raleigh, N. C., to determine on a plan of division for the South, should Fremont be elected. Possibly, such a meeting may have been privately called. We have just seen an extract from the Norfolk (Va.) Anerican, stating that such a stitutional rights of every section of it, to co-A reinforcement from the United States, of one hundred and thirty-six men, with a battery of hundred and thirty-six men, with a battery of leigh, and it asks, "By what authority do they leigh, and it asks, "By what authority do they "We solemnly invoke their active and earnest

The Raleigh (N. C.) Register of the 15th

confirms the rumor, and adds: "There are at present in the city, Governor Wise of Virginia, Governor Adams of South Carolina, and it is confidently expected that Governor Johnson of Georgia, and perhaps

unusual and extraordinary convocation of Southern Governors? If their object be as alleged—if these dignitaries, invested with no other authority than their own unhallowed desires, have assembled upon the sacred soil of North Carolina to meditate upon schemes of disunion and treason, we tell them, NAY! The people of North Carolina (whatever its Execupositive aggression, in advance of any invasion of our guarantied rights!"

Would to God that the contingency might term of months or years, shall be binding on the happen, contemplated by these Dismionists. We are anxious to see the Government of the Union tested, so that we may know whether it is a real Government or not. We should like to see whether it exists by the sufferance or in

defiance of Pro-Slavery traitors. Professor Hedrick, of the University of been harshly dealt with by the faculty of that them they entertain none other than feelings of personal respect and kindness for Professor Hedrick, and sincerely regret the indiscretion into which he has fallen. They object to the

introduction of partisan politics or sectarian religion into the University.

Fusion and Anti-Fusion in Pennsylvania. The Republicans of Pennsylvania having con-Inasmuch as since that date Nicaragua has stantly acted on the assumption that the State could be carried against Buchanan only by a union of all the opposition parties, agreed first to a State Union ticket, on which, as the result showed, all were Fillmore men, but one, and and Indiana: next, abstained from nominating an independent Electoral ticket. Our readers understand well enough that such a policy as this never

Therefore, the President of the Republic of Americans and the Republicans, through their After the election on the 14th, the North icaragua, in virtue of the power in him vest- respective State Committees, conferred with the Fillmore State Committee, with a view to

"1st. That the Fillmore American Committee and the Republican Committee shall select, al-ternately, the electors—the said electors to pledge themselves to vote in such a manner as will secure the defeat of the nominees of the

Cincinnati Convention.

"2d. That the Fillmore American Committee and the Fremont American Committee shall each select thirteen persons; the persons so selected for electors to pledge themselves to cast the vote of the State in proportion to the vote polled for the twenty-seventh elector.

"3d. That the three committees meet is general convention for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket.

"4th. That the friends of Fillmora and the

friends of Fremont shall select alternately twen-ty-seven electors; the said electors to be pledged to cast the *entire* vote for either of the

piedged to cast the entire vote for either of the candidates named, having the highest number of electoral votes outside of the State.

"If your of the propositions are satisfactory, then the Fillmars Committee are requested to suggest a plan of co-sparation to secure the defeat of the nominee of the Sinchagai Convention."

and unite with the Republican State Executive Committee, for the purpose of forming an elec-toral ticket, opposed to the election of James Buchanan, upon the basis proposed by the Union State Central Committee, as published in the call for a Union State Convention, to

neet at Harrisburgh on the 21st instant.
"And, if this invitation be not accepted, then, "Resolved, That the said committee be intructed to invite the Fillmore and Donelson State Committee to meet with us, for the pur-pose of forming an electoral ticket on some other basis, which will be likely to receive the support of the people of this State opposed to the Cincinnati platform and the election of James Buchapan."

The Fillmore State Committee returned decided negative to the overtures of both parties, and resolved to make no alterations in the Fillmore and Donelson Electoral ticket already nominated.

On the evening of the 17th, the Republican and the North American State Committees, and a portion, it is said, of the Fillmore Com mittee, met in the Republican Rooms, Philadelphia, and agreed to form a Union Electoral ticket, "upon the basis proposed by the Union State Committee, in their call for a Union State Convention, to be held in Harrisburgh on the 21st instant, to wit: twenty-six names in common, the twenty-seventh name to be different

on the tickets voted for by the Fillmore and Fremont men, respectively; the vote of the electors, if chosen, to be cast pro rata, according to the vote given for the twenty-seven names, respectively. It was also agreed that the elect oral ticket to be voted for by the Fremont men should be headed by the name of John C. Fremont, and that to be voted for by the Fillmore men, by the name of Millard Fillmore.

"The following is the electoral ticket choser the Fillmore ticket being the same, except i the leading name:
"Electors at Large.—John C. Fremont: General James Irwin, of Centre county.
["We omit the district electors.]

There are now, then, three electoral tickets this Union ticket—that it is the production of Fremont's friends alone—and that it will be re-pudiated by the friends of Fillmore."

An address, signed by those who took par in forming the Union Electoral ticket, is pub Mr. CHOATE, Straight Whig, now supporting lished in the Philadelphia papers. The name include five professed Fillmore men, twenty seven Republicans, and twenty-seven North Americans, the latter headed by ex-Governor Johnston. The address says:

"The twenty-six electors are pledged to cast the votes of the State in the Electoral College for the respective candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, in exact proportion to the popular vote given to each ticket. This forms complete union of the opposition strength in Pennsylvania, while it enables every voter to indicate his preference of the Presidential candidates without any compromise of his princi-ples. Every vote given to the Fremont ticket counts in favor of the principles and candidates of the Republican and North American parties, respectively, and every vote given to the Fill-more ticket counts in favor of the Fillmore ed in the final result.

"The undersigned now call upon all who are opposed to Slavery extension over free territory, to the increase of slave representation in the

ballot-box.

"We are happy to announce that entire unanimity existed in the proceedings of the committees, and no doubt is entertained that the result from common efforts to secure the adoption of the union electoral ticket now presented will be hailed with satisfaction by every citizen of Pennsylvania, who is honestly hostile to the Cincinnati platform and the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency."

ELECTION NEWS .- It is rather remarkable that the returns from the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, are still uncertain and confused.

It is conceded that the Republican majority in Ohio is about 30,000; but, as was expected, the Buchanan men have gained in the Congressional delegation, electing probably 6 mempeople of North Caronna (whatever its Executive may do or suggest) will not follow the lead of any set of fanatical zealots, who would break up this consecrated UNION of ours, in advance of any overtact, in advance of any overtact, in advance of any invasion. election. So far as we can ascertain, the losses have been occasioned by the diversion pro-

Professor Hedrick, of the University of North Carolina, who wrote the recently published Anti-Slavery and Fremont letter, has not members, the Republicans 3, while the returns phia, and voted in that city for the Buchanan from the remaining three districts are yet in institution. They did not censure him, nor doubt. We shall put down the delegation, till expel him, but simply adopted resolutions further returns, as 5 Buchanan men, 6 Republicans.

It is marvellous that we can have nothing more definite from Pennsylvania. The large majority at first claimed by the Buchanan party, on the State ticket, has already shrunk still further decrease. The Buchanan men Belshazzar, when he saw the nandwriting of the wall. Forney, the Buchanan manager, him claim 13 of the Congressmen elect, but the Republicans concede them only 10.

The New York Evening Post says : Congressmen Elected .- So far as we ca now ascertain, the following Congressmen were chosen at the elections in Pennsylvania, Qhig,

PENNSYLVANIA. 1. T. B. Florence, Democrat.
2. E. Joy Morris, Republican.
3. James Landy, Democrat.
4. A. M. Phillips, Democrat. 5. Owen Jones, Democrat. 6. John Hickman, Democrat J. Glancy Jones, Democrat.
 A. E. Roberts, Republican.
 John C. Kunkel, Republican. William L. Dewart, Democrat Ethan Smith, Republican.

4. Galusha A. Grow, Republican. Lemuel Todd, Republican.
 Wilson Reilly, Democrat. John R. Edie, Republican John Coyode, Republican. Jonathan Knight, Kepublican 21. David Ritchie, Re 22. S. A. Purviance, Republican 23. Mr. Stewart, Republican. 24. James L. Gillis, Democrat. 25. John Dick, Republican.

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1. G. H. Pendleton, Democrat.
2. W. L. Groesbeck, Democrat.
3. L. D. Gampbell, Republican.
4. M. H. Nichols, Republican.
5. R. H. Mott, Republican.
6. J. P. Gockrell, Democrat.
6. J. P. Gockrell, Democrat. Asron Harlan, Republican. Repiamin Stanton, Republican 8. Benjamin stanton, Republican,
9. Cocper K. Watson, Republican,
10. R. C. Hoffman, Republican,
11. Yalentine B. Horton, Republican,
12. S. S. Cox, Comocrat, William B. Sapp, Republican.
 C. B. Thompson, Republican.
 C. J. Albright, Republican.
 Benjamin F. Leiter, Republica.
 Edward Wade, Republican.

20. Joshua R. Giddings, Republican 21. John A. Bingham, Republican. INDIANA.

1. James Lockhart, Democrat.
2. John M. Wilson, Republican.
3. James Hughes, Democrat.
4. James B. Foley, Democrat.
5. David Kilgrove, Republican.
6. L. M. Greege, Democrat. 6. I. M. Gregg, Democrat. 7. John G. Davis, Democrat. SYLVANIA. 8. D. W. Voorhees, De.nocrat. 3. D. W. Vournees, Denderan. 3. Schuyler Colfax, Republican.

11. John U. Pettit, Republican. REPUDIATING THE TICKET. - Philadelphi REPUDIATING THE TICKET. — Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—The German organ of the Republicans, of this morning, repudiates the fusion electoral ticket formed under the management of Weed, Johnston, Cameron, and other Fremont wire-pullers. It also publishes a call for a meeting, signed by a number of leading Republicans, to express their indignation at the conduct of the wire-pullers.

The Fillmore Central Committee have published an address, repudiating the Union elect-

Sam. Brenton, Rep

lished an address, repudiating the Union elect-oral ticket, and calling upon all who sincerely desire the defeat of Buchanan, to rally to the support of the original Fillmore Electoral ticket. FLORIDA ELECTION COMPLETE. - Mobile, Oct 19.—The returns from the Florida election are now complete. Perry, Democrat, is elected Governor by 400 majority, and Hawkins, Dem ocrat, to Congress, by 800 majority. The Democratic loss since 1854 is 600. OFFICIAL VOTE OF VERMONT .- The following

Whole number Necessary to a choice - - - Fletcher, (Republican,) - - - Keyes, (Buchanan,) - - -22,992 34,052 Fillmore, and scattering -Governor Fletcher's majority is twenty-two ousand one hundred and seventy-one. CHARLESTON CONGRESS VOTE. - The Con

s the official vote of Vermont, at the Septem

ressional election in the Charleston (S. C. listrict, on Monday and Tuesday last, resulted as follows:
William Porcher Miles - - - 1,852 Gen. James Gadsden - - - - 1,521 Col. John Cunningham - - - 329 Miles over Gadsden - - - - 331 The "Union" party of Pennsylvania claim to have carried both branches of the

#### tate Legislature, each by two majority. PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Causes operating in the late Contest - Prospects in November-Forney on his knees, praying to the Old Line Whigs for assistance, &c.

Now that the smoke and turmoil of the po litical battle fought in Pennsylvania is passing away, and we can see things in their proper show to the country the correct position of affairs as they really are. In this political fight in Pennsylvania the contest necessarily raged more Union. It was here that the enemy were expected to make their heaviest effort; in fact t was their Sebastopol - their only and last esort from utter annihilation. The battle has been fought, and if they can make anything out of it, we wish them joy on that result. For our part, we can see nothing in this contest to discourage the most timid or weak of the Anti-Buchanan men in the country. Far from it. But we see everything to encourage, strengthen, and buoy up the opponents of the Cincinnati Platform. Let us for a moment take a view of the whole ground, and that in a calm and dispassionate manner. It must be recollected—and that is what I wish to impress upon the had arrived. The American forces concentrated at Granada numbered about one thousand; those of the enemy, fifteen to eighteen hundred. In the skirmish near Hindience, three miles northwest of Massaya, Lieutenant Leslie was then private and two and that is more leather and prunella, we have had enough of such ridiculous exhibitions of the sword, and degrades American the point of the sword the point of the sword, and degrades American the point of the sword, and degrades America and that is what I wish to impress upon the minds of those who will read this article—in the first place, it has always been claimed, and in consider the property of the prop ocratic majorities from as high as fifty to twenty thousand for that party. True, in some few instances the Opposition have carried the State against the Democracy; but that has always been done when the Democrats were divided among themselves. In the late election, this was not the case-they were perfectly united in the contest. For the first time since the organization of the Federal Government, the old Keystone State has been honored with a nomination for the Presidency, and the nominee is one whom they have for the last twenty years been holding up as the fuvorite son of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Mr. Buchanan was their candidate. State pride, Democracy, and all other appliances, were put into requisition, and evoked in behalf of their candidate; and f the first election was lost to the Democracy in Pennsylvania, then the contest in November would result either in the election of Fremont

or Fillmore to the Presidency. This had a powerful effect on that election. But this is tion of slave masters, with the few Northern not believe this, till the evidence be produced, Mr. Galloway, one of the best members of the present House, is, we deeply regret to say, defeated; and it is reported, that Cooper K. Watson, another of our stanch men, has lost his late. Again, there was at least five hundred the present changes of opinion thousand dollars raised in the way of black mail. and wrung from the pockets of the clerks and have been occasioned by the diversion produced by the Know Nothings.

It is admitted that Willard, the Buchanan candidate for Governor, in Indians, is elected by a small majority, not over 5,000, it is believed. As to the Congressional delegation, the Buchanan prints claim that they have 5 the Buchanan that they buchanan that t

ticket. Notwithstanding all these things, and the most gigantic frauds committed in Pennsylvania on the 14th of October, and in a poll of over four hundred thousand votes, the Buof over four numbers thousand vocation chananites have been only able to succeed in carrying the State by the meager majority of some two or three thousand. Instead, there some two or three thousand. Instead, there-fore, of this being a Buchanan victory, it is a plain and palpable defeat of his pretensions of carrying the State at the Presidential election. to about 3,000, and it is not unlikely, that, as the official canvass proceeds, there will be a admit, and are trembling at their knees, like admit, and are trembling at their knees, like Belshazzer, when he saw the handwriting on the wall. Forney, the Buchanan manager, himself, confesses to this soft impeachment in the trembling and fearful address which he has self, confesses to this soft impeachment, in the trembling and fearful address which he has since issued from the State Committee, where

since issued from the State Committee, where he is down on his knees, begging and praying to the Old Line Whigs to come to the rescue in November next, and help old Buck from the Slough of Despondency which the late election has placed him in. Alas, alas! When the confident "Johnny" gives up, unless helped by the Old Line Whigs, then indeed are Buchanan's changes align enough in all congressions. an's chances slim enough in all conscience.
In fact, the Buchanauites feel that they are beaten in Pennsylvania at the coming election; they all know that the state is lost to them that the city of Philadelphia alone will more than twice over sweep away their present nominal majority, without counting the gains which will be made over them in the counties of Lan

caster, Chester, Delaware, Alleghany, Bradford, and other western and northern counties, which will swell the majority over 20,000 against the Cincinnati Platform candidate.

The author of this communication is a Pennsylvanian, well conversant with the People.

Buchanas, in November next, if snity of action peveralic among his opponents; and that the State then—like Mr. Buchanas of wo county of Lancaster, at I like his own township—will boldly repudits the his own township—will be described in the policy of the principles of Washington and his friends expended; the foreign vote from other States, which are in much policy the present Administration; the policy of the present Administration; the policy of the present Administration; the policy of the present Administration of the Pederal Government of the most upbringed by the present Administration; the policy of the present administration of the policy of the present Administration; the policy of the present Administration of the policy of the present Administration of the policy of the present Administration of the policy

greet you from hill to valley throughout the whole thirty-one States of the Union, and then the glorious old Keystone will occupy her appropriate place in the Great Arch, cementing the structure into one harmonious whole. PENN.

WHAT DIFFERENCE THREE WEEKS MAKES IN DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN PENN-In October, 1840, the Whig vote in

Pennsylvania on Congressmen was 125,902 Losing the State by 4,649. But in November, 1840, the Whig vote for President was -Winning the State by 349. n October, 1844, the Whig vote on Governor was
But in November, 1844, the Whig vote
for President was
Showing a gain of 5.083.
In October, 1848, the Whig vote on 164,286

Canal Commissioner was
The Democratic candidate being elected by 2,636. But in November, 1848, the Whig vote for Gen. Taylor for President was -Carrying the State by 14,337. n October, 1852, the Whig vote on Canal Commissioner was But in November, the Whig vote for Gen. Scott for President was -Showing a gain of 27,522.

The full vote of Pennsylvania is seldom of

The full vote of remayration, the Presever brought out at a State election, the Presedential poll always showing a large increase. The difference between a popular Presidentia The difference between a popular candidate and State officers has always been In 1840, the difference between the numbe

of votes polled in October and in November October -November -Difference In 1844 it was a follows: October -Difference In 1848 it was: October -November -367,95 Difference In 1852 it was: October . November -Difference -54,542 New York Tribune.

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER TO THE FREMONT MEETING AT POUGHKEEPSIE. NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1856. DEAR SIR: Among the valued opportunities which, at the dictation of my physician, and light, and judge of the future, it behooves us to the admonitions of continued ill health, I am constrained to forego, is that afforded by the invitation with which I have been honored to meet the Republicans of the Hudson river counties at Poughkeepsie. They will, I trust, fiercely than it would in other States in the believe me not indifferent to their kindness, nor to the cause in whose name they are to assem

Nothing but necessity could keep me thus aloof, a mere looker-on, while the great battle of Freedom is waged. The pleasure of the sight to a spectator secure in the distance, has been pictured by an ancient poet in a much-admired passage, reproduced by a greater

But the impulse and ardor of my conviction do not allow me to be contented in such retirement. I wish to enter the strife, and give such powers as I can command to the righteous cause. But I am forbidden! It only remains that from my retreat I should

to survey the field and recognise the ensigns of triumph, now streaming in the fresh Northern breeze. Everywhere the people are aroused, at least away from the pavement of great cities at least away from the pavement of great cities— where, too often, human perversity is such as to suggest that "God made the country, and man made the town."

Iowa at the extreme West, and Maine at the

lowa at the extreme West, and Maine at the extreme East, testify to a sentiment which must prevail also in the intermediate States. In proper season, New York and Pennsylvania will confess it. And this is natural; for the whole broad country has been shocked by the enormities of which Mr. Buchanan, in the pending contest, is the unflinching representa-tive, and Mr. Fillmore the cautious but effect-

ive partisan.

In this contest, I discern the masses of the people, under the name of the Republican party, together with good men, regardless of ancient party ties, arrayed on one side, while on the other side is the oligarchical combina ry, present or prospective, and trimmers whose eyes fail to discern present changes of opinion

only because they are fastened too greedily upon ancient chances of preferment. Such are the parties.

And I discern clearly the precise question on which these parties are divided. In stating it, I answer it. The Territory of Kansas has been made the victims of countless atrocities, in order to force Slavery upon its beautiful uncontaminated soil. By lawless violence, a Government has been established there, which has proceeded to despoil the citizen of all his dearest rights, and to surround Slavery with the protection of pretended statutes. And the question is distinctly submitted to the American people: "Are you ready to sunction those enormities?" This is the simple question. The orators of Slavery, who have freely visited Poughkeepsle, could not answer it, and therefore they kept it out of

sight. But there the question stands. In refusing to become partakers of such wrong, you will contribute not only to the freedom of Kausas, but also to the overthrow of quires his vote. Nay, more: Is not this cause worth living for? Is not this cause worth

Accept my thanks for the special kindness your communication, and my regrets that I can answer it only by this imperfect letter.

Believe me, dear sir, ever faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER. Stephen Baker, Esq.

# THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

It seems that some slight verbal inaccura cies have crept into the Platform adopted at Philadelphia, as it appears in some of the newspapers. We therefore republish the genuine dogument, as it appeared in the Era on the 3d instant. The discrepancies are so slight as to escape observation, except when carefully compared with the true reading. In fact,

ready for the fight! You have no side issues now to contend with. One concentrated point is now before you—Sebastopol is before you—Sebastopol is before you—its walls are abstered and broken—its towers are toppling—and falling—its cannon are all dismounted, and its breastworks—and strongholds are all ready to surrender at the next attack—once more, then, to its breaches, and victory is ones; and that the primary object and ulterior feeling restored. The measure is perfectly concerning to the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation mon interest. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation monitors, and that the preservation monitors, and that the preserved of the preservation monitors in the preserved of the preservation monitors. A practical remety is the adventure of the preservation monitors in the preserved of the

design of our Federal Government were to se-cure those rights to all persons within its ex-clusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, to prevent the establishment of Slavery in the Territories of establishment of Slavery in the Territories of the United States by positive legislation pro-hibiting its existence therein. And we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legisla-ture, of any individual or association of individ-uals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the pres-ent Constitution shall be maintained."

"3. Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress soversion nower over the Terri-

upon Congress sovereign power over the Terri-tories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power i is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in its Territories those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery.

"4. Resolved, That while the Constitution

of the United States was ordained and estab-lished by the people in order to 'form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty,' and con-tains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty, and property, of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently

taken from them;
"Their Territory has been invaded by an armed force;
"Spurious and pretended Legislative, Judicial, and Executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyran-

"The right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been "The right of the people to be secure in their

persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been "They have been deprived of life, liberty. and property, without due process of law;
"That the freedom of speech and of the press

has been abridged;
"The right to choose their Representatives has been made of no effect;
"Murders, robberies, and arsons, have been

astigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished;
"That all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction, and procurement of the present Administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and Humanity, we arraign that Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apol-ogists, and accessories either before or after facts, before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and

ondign punishment hereafter.
"5. Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present Free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil Illinois that 'might makes right,' embodied in the Os-

tend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government or people Total - - - 176 Grand Total that gave it their sanction. "7. Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific

Ocean, by the most central and practical route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and effi-cient aid in its construction, and, as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad. "8. Resoived. That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, required for the accom-

modation and security of our existing com-merce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens. "9. Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, how-ever differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; and, be-lieving that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country guaranties liberty of conscience and equality of rights

among citizens, we oppose all legislation im-pairing their security." Fremont's Letter of Acceptance.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1856. GENTLEMEN: You call me to a high responsibility by placing me in the van of a great movement of the people of the United States, who, without regard to past differences, are uniting in a common effort to bring back the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. Comprehending the magnitude of the trust which they have declared themselves willing to place in my hands, and deeply sensible of the honor which their unreserved confidence in this threatening position of the public affairs implies, I feel tha I cannot better respond than by a sincere dec-laration, that, in the event of my election to the Presidency, I should enter upon the execu-tion of its duties with a single-hearted determination to promote the good of the whole country, and to direct solely to this end all the power of the Government, irrespective of party issues, and regardless of sectional strifes. The declaration of principles embodied in the resolves of supposed they were arrested because found your Convention expresses the sentiments in a body. your Convention expresses the sentiments in which I have been educated, and which have been ripened into convictions by personal ob-servation and experience. With this declara-tion and avowal, I think it necessary to revert to only two of the subjects embraced in those resolutions, and to these only, because events have surrounded them with grave and critical circumstances, and given to them especial im-

ortance.
I concur in the views of the Convention, deprecating the foreign policy to which it adverts.

The assumption that we have a right to take from another nation its domains, because we want them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our country has acquired. To provoke hostilities by unjust assumption, would be to sacrifice the peace and character of the country, when all its interests might be more certainly secured, and its objects attained, by just and healing counsels, involving no loss of reputation. International embarrassments are mainly the result of a secret diplomacy, which ims to keep from the knowledge of the people aims to keep from the knowledge of the people the operations of the Government. This system is inconsistent with the character of our institutions, and is itself yielding gradually to a more enlightened public opinion, and to the power of a free press, which, by its broad dissemination of political intelligence, sequess in advance to the side of justice the judgment of the civilized world. An honest, firm, and open policy, in our foreign relations, would command the united support of the nation, whose deliberate onin-

our foreign relations, would command the united support of the nation, whose deliberate opinions it would necessarily reflect.

Nothing is clearer in the history of our institutions than the design of the nation, in asserting its own independence and freedom, to avoid giving countenance to the extension of Slavery. The influence of the small but compact and overeign class of men interested in Slavery, who

sistent with the honor of the Sout's, and vital to its interests. That fatal act which gave birth to this purely sectional strife, originating in the scheme to take from Free Labor the country secured to it by a solemn covenant, cannot be too soon disarmed of its pernicious force. The only genial region of the middle latitudes left to the emigrants of the Northern States for homes, cannot be conquered from the free laborers who have long considered it as are tapart for them in our inheritance, without proposition. for them in our inheritance, without provoking a desperate struggle. Whatever may be the persistence of the particular class which seems ready to hazard everything for the success of the unjust scheme it has partially effected, I firmly believe that the great heart of the nation, which throbs with the patriotism of the freemen clover Seed.

of both sections, will have power to overcome it. They will look to the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the Union as the best safeguard from the oppression of the class which, by a monopoly of the soil, and of slave labor to till it, might in time reduce them to the extremity of laboring upon the same forms with the same forms. ity of laboring upon the same terms with the slaves. The great body of non-slaveholding freemen, including those of the South, upon whose welfare Slavery is an oppression, will discover that the power of the General Government over the public lands may be beneficially exacted to their interests and resemble in the extrement of exerted to their interests, and secure their in-dependence; knowing this, their suffrages will not be wanting to maintain that authority in the Union which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of their own liberties, and which as more than once indicated the purpose of Wool. disposing of the public lands in such a way as would make every settler upon them a free-

If the People intrust to me the administration by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced;

"The rights of the people to keep and bear
arms have been infringed;

"Test oaths of an extraordinary and entanimposed, as a condition

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"Test oaths of the people of the Government, the laws of Congress in re-lation to the Territories shall be faithfully exaggrandizement by appropriating the new Ter-ritories to capital, in the form of Slavery, but Corn Meal would inevitably result in the triumph of free abor-the natural capital which constitutes the real wealth of this great country, and creates | Corn, white - -

that intelligent power in the masses, alone to be relied on as the bulwark of free institutions. Trusting that I have a heart capable of comprehending our whole country, with its varied interests, and confident that patriotism exists in all parts of the Union, I accept the nomination of your Convention, in the hope that I may be enabled to serve usefully its cause, which I onsider the cause of constitutional Freedom. Yours respectfully, your obedient servant,

Presidential Election Statistics The subjoined statistics will be found useful

and convenient at the present time : ELECTORAL VOTE OF THE SEVERAL STATES. Sixteen Free States. Fifteen Slave States. Maine - - - -Delaware - - -New Hampshire Vermont - - . Massachusetts Rhode Island South Carolina New Jersey Alabama Pennsylvania Mississippi Texas -Michigan . Kentucky Arkansas

Necessary to a choice .

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT. \_\_\_\_\_1852.\_\_\_ Pierce, D. Hale, F. : 26 881 Arkansas - - -7.404 12.173 33 249 30.359 6,293 6,318 Florida -2,875 4.318 16,660 64,934 80.597 Indiana 15,955 17,762 Kentucky Louisiana 17,255 18,647 32,543 Maryland 35,077 40.022 Massachusetta Michigan 38,860 41.842 7.23 17,548 Missouri 29.984 38,353 38,556 44,305 234,882 North Carolina 39.658 39.744 Ohio - - -Pennsylvania - 179.122 198,568 Rhode Island 7,626

13,044 irginia - - -57.132 72.413 Total - 1,393,089 1,596,395 158,123 Pierce over Scott, 203,306.

\*Presidential electors chosen by the Legislature.

58.893

4,995

57 019

13,552

South Carolina.\*

Texas · · ·

Cennessee -

---Arrest of Free State Men in Kansas. Lawrence, K. T., Oct. 14, via St. Louis, Oc. 8.—A man came here last night, with the news that two hundred and forty emigrants had been arrested near the Nebraska line, by Colone Cook, at the head of four hundred dragoons They are on their way to Lecompton.

That a writ is issued for the arrest of Sheril Jones is false. Governor Geary boards with Sheriff Jones.

The Special Court, for the trial of the French Court, for the trial of the trial of the trial of the Fren State prisoners, convened to day. Not a Pro-Slavery man has yet been arrested in the Territory by order of Governor Geary.-Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR SPRAGUE OF RHOP ISLAND.—Providence, Oct. 19 - Ex-Governor Sprague, the most extensive manufacturer in the State, died this afternoon, in this city. was at the head of the Fillmore electoral ticket

# OBITUARY.

Died, in Somerset, Niagura county, New York, of typhoid fever, September 16, 1856, Deacon LEMUEL PRATE, aged sixty-five years. The subject of this notice embraced religion in his youth, and up to his death lived a practical Christian. He was a pioneer in the cause of Temperance as well as the Anti-Slavery

#### PROOF OF THE REMARKABLE EFFICACY OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

From J. C. Dunn, City Theasurer,
Boston, June 6, 1856.
tignile MEN: I have been for some years troubled o the Attack of the control of the con

the Albany Manual Labor Chrespaty, who inquire why I have withcheaven from my connection with that hostite too. Its abandonment of an important foundation principle (anti-acctarianism) is a prominent reason.

JULIUM A. BINGHAM.

#### MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.

fully prepared to Tuesday, October 21, 18:56 Flour, Howard Street - . \$7.31 (@ 0.00 3.25 60 (d) 63 (d) Rye, Pennsylvania . . . . Oats, Pennsylvania Clover Seed 6.87 6 7.00 Timothy Seed . . . 3.25 @ 3.50 15.00 @ 20.00 2.50 (0 0.00 20.00 (@20.25 18.00 @00.00 15.00 (@16.00 13 (d) 14 (d) 22 (d) 32 (d) 27 (d) 29 (d) Lard, in kegs -Wool, Unwashed Butter, Western, in kegs

### Carefully prepared to Tacaday, October 21, 1856

Flour, State brands - . . \$6.49 @ 6.60 6.50 (2 6.90 1.50 @ 1.63 Oats . . . Clover Seed Timothy Seed 60 @ Bacon, Hams . . Pork, Prime 19.00 @00.00 Lard, in barrels 1310 Butter, Western Coffee, Java -Wool, Washed -Wool, Pulled -Wool, Fleece, common Iron, Scotch, Pig - Lime, Rockland -31.50 (200.00 1.12 @ 0.00 85 @ 00 ime. common

POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES. DESIGNED to exhibit the comparative area of the free but shad shave States, and the Terri ory open to Slavery by the repeal of the Missouri Compromiss. With a com and in the hands of every kepub Address ds of every Republican speaker.
L. CLEPHANE,
Secretary Republican Associati
Washington,

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., BANKERS, General Agents, and Dealers in Land Warrants and Real Estate, Hudson, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, and Brunswick, Maine. M. H. BOODY, Branswick, Maine. ALVIN BOODY, Hudson, Wise G. JEWKLL, Jr., Hudson, Wise

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE. DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a very desirable tract of land, containing about 241 acres of excellent quality, situated about 10 miles north of the Gity of Winskington, and about one mile from the new turnpike road to Brookville. About 160 acres is excellent warmpike road in the farm, and upon it an excellent water power, suited to mill or manufacturing purposes.

The above land will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to

8. A. PEUGH, or to

BUELL & BLANCHARD,

Nov. 18

RARE BOOKS, CONGRESSIONAL DOCU-MENTS, JOURNALS, &c., On sale by S. G. DEETH, (successor to George Templeman,) 96 Prospect atreet, Georgetown, D. C , the stock occupying four entire buildings. Fremont's Two Expeditions to the Rocky Fremont's Two Expeditions to the Rocky Mountains, Oregon and Catifornia, in 1842 '13, and '44, official edition in 1 vol. 8vo., cloth, 693 pages, 36 plates and a large man, 51 by 31 is ches, folded and detached. A few copies of this now rare and more than ever interesting work for sale, as \$3 each, and will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the Union, on the receipt of that sum. Also,

Mr. Fremont's 3d Expedition, in 1846-'7, being

a geographical memoir upon Upper California, in illustration of his map of Oregon and California; official edition; addressed to the Senate of the United States, 67 pages, with a map of Oregon and Upper California, 33 by 27 inches. Washington city, 1848 Price 81.

Likewise, a Topographical Map of the Road form Missauri to Oregon in seven resistant to be well.

from Missouri to Orecon, in soven sections, 16 by 26 inches, each section in utlas form, stitched; from the Field Notes of John C. Fremont and his assistant, Charles Premer; compiled by the latter. Scale 10 miles to the inch. Price 32. Niles' (Hezekiah) Principles and Acts of the

Niles' Register, complete sets, 1811 to 1849-76 vots., well half bound, at \$200, or folded for \$162.50; also, odd volumes at the same rate.

Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress, from 1824 to 1837—29 vols., law sheep, \$100.00. Debates and Proceedings in the first Congress under the Constitution of the U. S., 1789 to 1791.—2 vols. Compiled by Joseph Gales, senior, law three \$7.50.

Congressional Globe and Appendix from Dec. 3, 1833, to March 4, 1855, a complete set, 37 vols. Quarto, half Russia binding, \$150,00.

Journals of the Old American Congress, from

1:74 to 17:8--a complete set. 13 vols. 8vo. boards, 8-6. Secret Journals of Ditto, for the same period, 4 vols. Svo, \$16.00. Journals of the Senate of the U. S., from 1789 to 1815, law sheep, 5 vols. (official reprint) \$20. Secret, or Executive Journal of Ditto, from Journals of the Senate of the U.S., from 1815 to 1855, at \$1 a session. to 1855, at \$1 a zession.

Journals of the House of Representatives of the U. S., from 1789 to 1815, in 9 vols. (official reprint,) 836.
Ditto, Ditto, from 1815 to 1855, original editions, at #1 per session.

Sparks' Diplomatic Correspondence of the Rev waite's American State Papers, 1789 to 1818.

Journal of the Federal Convention of 1787. which formed the Constitution of the U.S., poor sheer or good boards, \$3.50. Secret Debates in that Convention, by Yates & Martin, sheep, \$2.00. Elliott's Debates in the several State Convention on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, 4 vols, steep, \$12.00

Public Lands Documents, embracing the entire

operations in that department of our Government, from 17-9 to 1834, in 5 large solio vols., published by Duff Green, under directions of the Senate of the U. s., half Russia, \$75 (a) Navy Department Documents, from 1789 to 1896 in 1 large folio vol., half Russia, \$15.00.

General Post Office Documents, from 1789 to 1:23, folio, half Russia, \$10.00.

American Archives, compiled by Peter Force, vols. 2 to 9, folio, half Kussia, #125.00. Slade (Hon. W.) Vermont State Papers, Svo. Mexican War Documents, complete sets, 5 vols,

Mexican War Documents, complete sets, 5 vols., folded, \$15.00.

Emory's (Lt. Col.) Military Reconnoissance of New Mexico and California, 5vo, cloth, 416 pages and 31 plates, \$1.00.

John Quincy Adams on the Negotiations at 6 the state, 5vo, boards, \$2; and, generally, most of the Congressional Bonoment, and other works that have been published by order or ander the patronage of Congress, from 1724 to 1850; all of which will be sent by mail, free, to any part of the United States. Also, a rare and extensive assortment of a merican History, Higgarphy, Travels, Voyages, Poetry, Misgarlaneous Voluminous Periodicals; &c., in complete sets and old volumes.

A FARM FOR SALE, A FAMM FOR SALES,

A TELETEEN DOLLARS AV ACHE two and a half agies and of the Churchen, Schools, Railroad, and Palvereity, located in Blounington, the flourishing county seat of Monroe coasts, Federman on a Suste tood: high, leading, well westeged fenced, and half of it titled; and with oak, well westeged fenced, and half of the titled; and with oak, well westeged fenced, and half of it titled; and with oak, well westeged fenced, and half of it titled; and with oak, well undergy papilar, august and where hand is rising. This farm is certainly the many forms of the property of the control of the cont

BOUL AND PAMPHLET PRINTING STCCOME AT

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STATE EQUALITY—THE TRUE ISSUE.

An Address to the Free White Citizens of the yet Free States.

BY JOHNSON H. JORDAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1856. MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN! The Presidentia election is upon us! Never before has our country witnessed so exciting a canvass; never have the American people been called upon to vote on so important a question—a question fraught with such fearful consequences, involving the future welfare and dearest interests of this Republic! Are you prepared for the contest? Do you fully appreciate its importance? The "odious distinctions" means the distinctions which most of the Free States yet make, in not allowing the slaveholder to come into the State with his human chattels, and hold them as such. State Equality is to do away with all such odious distinctions, as we shall presently see. The resolutions of this Convention were presented to Mr. Buchanan, and on the 8th day of May, 1856, he accepted and endorsed them; at which time he said: many, for instance, understand what is meant by STATE EQUALITY—this "new doctrine." which lurks in the Cincinnati Platform in s disguised manner, and is boldly maintained throughout the South by the press and the speakers favorable to the election of Mr. Buchanan? Yet this very doctrine, acknowledged chann? Yet this very doctrine, acknowledged by its advocates to be a "new doctrine," plau-sible and harmless enough on its face, but full of deceit and danger, constitutes the true issue in the present canvass. I venture to say that in the present canvass. I venture to say that not more than one in ten of the voters in the free States—party leaders excepted—knows what is meant by "State Equality;" and yet I feel quite sure that if this doctrine was fully understood by the free men of the yet free North, there are thousands of honest men yet lingering in the so-called Democratic and American parties, who would instantly and indignantly leave them, and join the army of Freedom and the Constitution. Believing thus, my countryment. I beg your attention to this my countrymen, I beg your attention to this subject before it is too late. I shall be brief. sing no more words of my own than are necessary, and in my extracts shall use only such as are direct to the point, and of acknowledged authority. I propose to show what is meant by this new doctrine of State Equality; that it enters into the Cincinnati Platform; and that it is reality constitutes the true issue in this

canvass.

In conducting the present campaign, I have In conducting the present campaign, I have noticed that we differ very much from our Democratic opponents. They charge us almost exclusively with things which we deny and repudiate; while we, as a general thing, I believe, charge them with no measures, doctrines, or sentiments, but such as they acknowledge and advocate. We might retaliate by charging them falsely, as they do us; but we have no occasion. They admit enough, it seems to me, to ruin any party. I certainly have no disposition to charge them with what they do not admit, and will not do it. The proper way to learn the measures and principles of a party is to go to the party itself, and not to its opponents. We should not consult Democratic aunents. We should not consult Democratic au-thority to know what are the principles of the Republican party, but should go to the Platform, and to the writers and speakers of the part itself; and in order to know what constitut the principles of Modern Democracy, we should not rely upon what Republican writers and speakers say, but should go to the Cincinnati Platform for information, and to the writings and speeches of acknowledged Democratic lead-ers of the present day. This is what I propose

people were called upon to vote understanding y, to know fully what the question at issue is hen the good man and the patriot should throw their influence on the side of Right—that time is now! What will be the effect of my vote? What are the principles and measurements with his "inggers"—for that is what they their probable effect upon the country, if adopted? should be the inquiry of every honest man who loves his country more than party. I beg you, therefore, reader, whatever may be your politics—if you at heart love your country and her free institutions, and are opposed to the extension of Slavery, whether you may favor the election of Buchanan, Fillmore, or Fremont to go with me patiently through this investiga-tion; that you will read what I have to say, and carefully examine the testimony I offer; and then, all I ask of you is, to vote at the coming election as your conscience and your judgment may dictate, regardless of consequences. Do what you believe to be RIGHT, though parties and cliques should be riven to atoms!

I shall not discuss the question of Slavery.
To such as are favorable to that institution and its "expansion," I have not a word to say, except that they need not read any further. I take it for granted that Slavery is an evil—an evil to the State, an evil to the slave, and greater evil to the master—and, therefore, that it should not be extended. And it is to such of my countrymen only as agree with me in this view, yet who, I fear, are unintentionally going to vote directly for its extension, that I w appeal. You know, my countrymen-for you have learned much on this subject during the last few months—that the history of our Government, from its earliest commencement, and even before it had an existence—from the Declaration of Independence itself, down to 1850—has been against Slavery, and its extension into free territory. The Ordinance of 1787, which prohibited it in all the Northwest Territory; the abolition of the slave trade, which took effect in 1808, and was incorporated in our present Constitution; and the Missouri Compromise, passed in 1820, and reaffirmed in the treaty annexing Texas, in 1845—all show that it has been an established principle of this Government, for Congress to "intervene" and prohibit Slavery in the Territories; in other words, to oppose ITS EXTENSION. Such has prohibit Slavery in the Territories; in other words, to oppose its extension. Such has been the RULE. The exception was in the case of Utah and New Mexico, organized in 1850, where it was contended by Clay and Webster, that as these Territories came to us free—covered by the laws of Mexico, which prohibited Slavery—it was unnecessary to pass any pro-hibitory law for them. Besides, the country was such, said Webster and others, that Slave-ry could never be made profitable in those Territories, and hence would not seek to go there. This, you see, was a mere exception to the rule—a mere matter of policy in that par-ticular case—whereas the principle of the Gov-ernment is and has been intervention and PROHIBITION. And yet this mere exception in regard to Utah and New Mexico, included in regard to Utah and New Mexico, included in the "Compromise Measures of 1850," is the foundation for the "great Democratic principle of non-intervention," discovered by Mr. Douglas in January, 1854! Only think of it—a mere exception to be called a great principle! But let that pass. I have alluded thus briefly to the history of our Government as to the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories, that you may the better perceive the contrast between what has been its established policy on this subject, and that which a certain class of experimenting politicians are now trying to foist

contest, is the extension or non-extension of Slavery into the Territories now free. But as it is thought that the people in some parts of the country are not yet prepared for so hold a measure, the issue is sought to be disguised by the plausible catch-word of "State Equality"—thus palming off a most infamous impo-sition upon the honest, unsuspecting people of the Free States. For a while after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Popular Sover-eignty, or, as it was more familiarly called, Squatter Sovereignty, was the cry, and it de-ceived not a few of the honest masses; for, Squatter Sovereignty, was the cry, and it deceived not a few of the honest masses; for, what more fair than Popular Sovereignty, or the right of the people to govern themselves? But it was soon discovered, by the ever-vigilant guardians of "the institution," that this might be used as a Free-Soil measure. It was therefore repudiated, and STATE EQUALITY substituted. That is now the watch-word and cry—the great underlying principle of the Democratic party. But STATE EQUALITY means SLAYERY EXTENSION! With these preliminary observations, I proceed directly to the subject, remarking only that the extracts which I shall make may be relied on, as I have before me the papers, apseches, and documents, from which they are taken—having procured them at a good deal of expense and trouble—so that I might give page and date, I therefore hold

WASHINGTON. D. C. myself responsible for the correctness of every

The State of Pennsylvania, I believe, has the honor of furnishing the first Convention where this new dogma of the Democratic creed was formally recognised. Among the resolutions adopted at its last Democratic State Convention, held some time last winter or spring, at which Mr. Buchanan was formally nominated for the Presidency, occurs the following:

"Resolved, That the Equality of the State
is the vital element of the Constitution itsel
and that the interference with the rights
the States by those who seek to disregard the

"The duties of the President, whomsoever the may be, have been clearly and ably indicated by the admirable resolutions of the Convention which you have just presented to me, and ALL OF WHICH, without reference to those and ALL OF WHICH, without reference to personal to myself, I HEARTILY ADOPT." One point is now settled: Whatever State

One point is now settled: Whatever State Equality, or, as the resolution has it, the Equality of the States, may mean, Mr. Buchanan heartily adopts it! Let that be remembered. These resolutions, and Mr. Buchanan's acceptance of them, may be found in the speech of the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, delivered in the House of Representatives, May 13, 1856.

H. who has noted the progress of the Dam.

Representatives, May 13, 1856.

He who has noted the progress of the Democratic party for the last few years, and has discovered who are its leading spirits, or has been defections and gradual tendency Southward and niggerward, might, on the morning of April 28, 1856, if he had seen the Rich mond (Va.) Enquirer, have safely predicted that the Cincinnati Platform would contain the doctrine of State Equality, though he might not then have known what it meant. The folwing editorial is from that paper: From the Richmond Enquirer, April 28, 1956.

"THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION .- An entire new issue will be presented in the approaching Presidential canvass—an issue which it is impossible to avoid or evade. The Oppositica is essentially an Abolition party. It proposes to repeal the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Fugitive Slave law. It thereby denies State Equality. The Democracy oppose the repeal of those laws, and seem thereby to maintain State Equality. But all room for doubt or cavil must be removed. We must, in the Cincinnati Platform, REPUDIATE Squat ter Sovereignty, and expressly assert STATE EQUALITY. We must declare that it is the duty of the General Government to see that between the PEOPLE or the PROPERTY of different sections, in the Territories. We do not mean to dictate. It may be, that the assertion in the Platform of the abstract proposition of State Equality may suffice to carry along with it the consequences which we de sire. But it is often charged, that the Kansas Nebraska bill contains the doctrine of Squat-ter Sovereignly, and that Squatter Sovereignly ter Sovereignty, and that Squatter Sovereignty is the most efficient agent of Free-Soilism. Some Northern Democrats have maintained Some Northern Democrats have maintained this ground. NOW, THIS GUN MUST BE SPIKED. It must appear, from our Platform, that we maintain practical State Equality, and repudiate that construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act which would defeat it. The South only demands equality of rights."

No "invidious or injurious distinctions" mus the man from the North is allowed to go with his horse or his wagon—otherwise, there would be an "invidious" and "injurious distinction.' And, to carry out the doctrine, the same un bounded liberty must be given to the slave owner to take his chattels into the Free States spite of local laws and Court decisions. in spite of local laws and Court decisions, or we set up "odions," "invidious," and "injuri-ous" distinctions between the people and "property" of different sections! This is State Equality—"the equal rights of all the States." But let us see if it is to be found in the Cincin-

nati Platform.

In the 3d section of the 1st resolution of that Platform we read: "That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic Slave ry, as they may elect, the EQUAL RIGHTS OF ALL THE STATES will be preserved in-tact." And again, in the 3d resolution: "A tact." And again, in the 3d resolution: "A high and sacred duty is devolved upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the RIGHTS OF EVERY STATE, and thereby of the Union, to uphold and maintain the 'RIGHTS OF EVERY STATE, and thereby 'the Union of the States." You know the Southern Propagandists of the "peculiar institution" say, if they can't have their "equal rights," State Equality, or the right to carry their slaves wherever a Northern man may carry his horse, they will dissolve the Union! The Democratic party being the "Union party," of course it "devolves" upon it to grant them these "rights," and thus save the Union. The doctrine of State Equality, you perceive, is contained in the Cincinnati Platform in words sufficiently plain to be understood by the initiated—as the Richmond Enquirer said, "to carry 'along with it the consequences which we desire"—yet in such language and such connection as not to attract the attention or excite the suspicion of those unacquainted with its meaning. But let us hear what this same Richmond Enquirer thought about it, after the Platform was made. One of its Editors (Mr. Ritchie) attended the Convention as Delegate from Virginia, and served as one of its Secretaries. Immediately after the adoption of the Platform, he sent home to his paper its three principal resolutions, which were published in the leading editorial of June 6, 1856, accompanied with the following pointed statement:

"With the utmost possible precision and 'emphasis of language, these resolutions affirm 'the great vital principles, first, of the CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES of SLAVERY; and secondly, of the EQUALITY OF THE STATES, with respect to their sovereign dignity and 'political rights. In equally clear and conclu-

with respect to their sovereign dignity and political rights. In equally clear and conclusive terms the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty is REPUDIATED by the Platform of the Democratic party.

Let it be borne in mind that the Richmond of the Democratic party in the Southern Benderate it is unknown." Workern Democratic party in the Southern States; that it not only reflects the sentiments of the party at the South, but gives to it tone and direction; it is the Great Dictator and Grand Mogal of the party. And let it be further borne in mind, that it is the boast of the Democratic party everywhere, that its sentiments are throughout the Southern States echo the sentiments of the Richmond Enquirer boldly, while the South and West they do the same as far as they dare. No Democratic paper of any note has dared to deny or controvert its positions, nor will any do so. The Democracy of the South may be regarded as the Democracy of the South may b Let it be borne in mind that the Richmond

From the Richmond Enquirer of August 27, 1856.
"CAN ANY SOUTHERN MAN DOUBT?—It is 'almost a work of supererogation to offer further proofs upon the entire soundness of James Buchanan upon the question of the constitutional rights of the South. The issue has been fully made, and, upon argument, the

South has decided to east her votes for the Cincinnati nominees, whose past history and present attitude show them to be thoroughly present attitude show them to be thoroughly reliable. What reason is there for the theory that Buchanan is a 'sectional' candidate, should the whole South go for him? He STANDS UPON A PLATFORM OF THE EQUAL-ITY OF THE STATES, and of full and

exact justice to every section of the Union.
The Platform and the candidates were adopted by the vote of the united Democracy, representing every district of every State of the Union. The Democratic party is the only party that maintains THE SAME GROUND in every State in the Union. The GREAT FEATURES of the Democratic PLATFORM, which James Buchanan has FULLY AND SOURBELY ENDORSED, and of which he is AND SQUARELY ENDORSED, and of which he is a fair EMBODIMENT, are the EQUAL RIGHTS OF ALL THE STATES and sections—the quieting of the Anti Slavery excitement, and the guardianship of the honor and interest of

> Having shown that the doctrine of Sta Equality is in the Cincinnati Platform, and that Mr. Buchanan fully and squarely endorses it, I proceed to show what it is, and that it does, according to the statements of its own friends, constitute the issue. I have said that the South demands the right, under the Conthe South demands the right, under the Constitution, to carry their slaves wherever a Northern man may carry what is regarded property in the Free States. Let me make that good. I quote now from a speech published in the Charleston Mercury, (S. C.,) April 19, 1856, and delivered in the House of Representatives, April 7, 1856, by the Hon. L. M. Keitt, M. C. from South Carolina, It was also be found

from South Carolina. It may also be found in the Congressional Globe of April 8. He is speaking of the Presidential "contest." "Sir, the next contest will be a mome one. It will turn upon the question of SLAVERY, and the constitutional rights of the
South. The South should establish in the
Platform the principle, THAT THE RIGHT OF A
SOUTHERN MAN TO HIS SLAVE IS EQUAL, IN ITS LENGTH AND BREADTH, IN THE RIGHT OF A NORTHERN MAN TO HIS HORSE. She should make the recognition of the right full, com-plete, and indisputable."

This is what is meant by State Equality You perceive he says the South should establish this doctrine in the Platform. Does not the South dictate what shall go into the Dem cratic Platforms? Did it not do so at Cinci nati? Notice also that this "right" is claim under the Constitution. Apropos to this, I quote from an editorial in the Daily Union and American, published at Nashville, Tennessee, May 17, 1856. The writer is speaking of a discussion had in the State Legislature, a short time previous, on the Slavery

"Messrs. Baily, Smith, and others, went so far as to assert, in effect, that Slavery could only be carried where it is protected by local legislation; which is in direct denial of THE DOCTRINE OF THE SOUTH, THAT THE CON STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES recog nises Slavery, and PROTECTS IT WHEREVE THAT INSTRUMENT EXTENDS. These are facts, hard, stubborn facts, which no ingenuity can evade, or sophistry pervert." Does not "that instrument extend" over the

Free States, as well as over the Slave States? And, if so, does it not, according to this doc-trine, "recognise" and "protect" Slavery as well and as completely in Ohio, Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania, as it does in Virginia, South Carolina, or Louisiana? Who can deny it? Yet this is precisely what the advocates of State Equality contend for. Yield to them in their demands; establish the doctrine of in their demands; establish the doctrine of State Equality as the doctrine of the Constitution and the policy of this Government, and they will soon show you whether they cannot bring their slaves into your midst, call their roll in the shade of Bunker Hill Monument, or lash them bleeding through the fields of Illinois! What of your State laws and Constitutions! If they "conflict" with the Constitutions! nois! What of your State laws and Constitu-tions! If they "conflict" with the Constitu-tion of the United States, you must alter them. There must be no "invidious" or "injurious distinctions!" And this, you are told, is the doctrine of the South. How long, let me ask,

The True Issue, in which the doctrine of State equality will be more clearly defined.

From the Richmond Enquirer of June 16, 1856. "THE TRUE ISSUE .- The Democrats of the South, in the pending canvass, cannot rely on the old grounds of apology and excuse for Slavery; for they seek not merely to retain it where it is, but to EXTEND IT INTO REGIONS WHERE IT IS UNKNOWN. Much less can they where it is unknown. Much less can they rely on the mere constitutional guarantees of Slavery, for such reliance is pregnant with the admission that Slavery is wrong, and, but for the Constitution, should be abolished. Nor will it avail us aught to show that the negro is most happy and best situated in the condition of Slavery. If we stop there, we weaken our cause by the very argument intended to advance it; for we propose to introduce into new territory, human beings whom we assert to be unfit for liberty, self-government, and equal association with other men. we assert to be unfit for liberty, self-government, and equal association with other men.
We must go a step farther. We must show that African Slavery is a MORAL, RELIGIOUS, NATURAL, and probably, in the general, a NECESSARY INSTITUTION OF SOCIETY. This is the only line of argument that will enable Southerners to maintain the doctrines of STATE EQUALITY AND SLAVERY EXPANSION. TENSION. For, if Slavery be not a legiti-mate, useful, moral, and expedient institution, we cannot, without reproof of conscience and the blush of shame, seek to extend it, or as-

Thus you have presented by the great leading organ the TRUE ISSUE between the parties in this canvass, and in unmistakable language. State Equality and Slavery Extension, used as synonymous terms. And, mark: "The Democrats of the South, in this canvass, seek not merely to retain Slavery where it is, but to extend it into regions where it is unknown." "Northern Democrats need not go thus far." (How very kind!) They do not seek to extend Slavery, but only agree to its extension, as a matter of right, on the part of their Southern masters. But there is one thing they have to do: "They have to ADMIT, in this canvass, that Slavery is rightful and

cinnati Platform and nominees.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury of April 1, 1856.

"The ensuing Presidential canvass will turn almost solely on the question of Equality. None can consistently or effectively contend for STATE EQUALITY, who do not HOLD that the institutions of the South are equally rightful, legitimate, moral, and promotive of human happiness, with those of the North. If slave society be inferior in these respects to free society, we of the South are wrong and criminal in proposing to extend it to new territory, and the North BIGHT in exerting itself to the utimost to prepent such extension. But I go farther: We must contend ours is the best form of society; for social organisms so opposite as those of the North and the South, cannot

North? It so, vote for air. Buchanan directly, or indirectly by throwing your vote away on Mr. Fillmore. If you do not so "hold," then, is not the North "RIGHT in exerting itself to the utmost to prevent such extension?" And will you not vote with the party that is "RIGHT" on this question? This is the issue. How do vou vote-

And how does the South propose to meet the attacks of the Republicans on her instituthe attacks of the Republicans on her institu-tions? By "vigorous assaults" on ours! What are the institutions of the North? Free Speech and Free Press. And that accounts, then, for the recent "vigorous assaults" on the Freedom of Speech and of the Press in Washington and Kansas, does it? And the President "indica-ted this as the proper mode of defence!" It is well to think of these things, and then ask, Who are the men, and what the measures and doctrines, which I am about to vote for?

I call your attention to one more extract upon the subject of State Equality. It is from the great Dictator, and speaks direct to the point. You will perceive that it calls it a "new doc-You will perceive that it calls it a "new doctrine;" that the Cincinnati Convention "leaves no room to doubt its popularity;" and that the "Democracy of the country" (that means North and South) yields to it—this "new doctrine"—a "cheerful, unhesitating, and cordial assent." It also lays out the programme of what the South must do, in order to render "her its travellet of ever Slavellet or ever Slavellet victory complete," in her struggle to carry Slavery all over the States and Territories of this ion. It is an interesting article. From the Richmond Enquirer of June 13, 1856

"STATE EQUALITY .- This new doctrine is the most popular ever broached by a political party. — In its application to our Territories, it was formally suggested but a few months since. Yet it already commands the cheerful, unhesitating, and cordial assent of the DE-MOCRACY OF THE COUNTRY, who continues the property of the people and it has identified to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party to the complete and it is a political party stitute a majority of the people, and is, besides, approved by every man with a Southern heart in his bosom, no matter to what party he belongs. Many men, loyal to the South, thought it unsafe to repeal the Missouri Compromise. They can think so no longer, for that Compromise never did give satisfaction to North promise never did give satisfaction to North or South. The North violated it in the case of California, and originated a party (the Free-Soilers) whose motto was, no more slave territory. It was the fruitful parent of abolition, because it contained and asserted abolition. If Government might and should prohibit Slavery north of 36° 30', it might and should prohibit it in all the Territories. If Slavery was wrong and inexpedient in the Territories, it was equally wrong and inexpedient in the States. There is no excuse left to any Southern man, whatever, to complain of the repeal of the Compromise. The Cincinnati Conven-tion leaves NO ROOM TO DOUBT that the

principle of STATE EQUALITY surpasses that Compromise in popularity, NORTH AND SOUTH. "We rejoice that the GREAT ISSUE in the can vass will TURN ON THIS DOCTRINE, because it will force the South into defending Slavery or principle. She contends now for its equal extension with other social forms, and mus 'contend that it is equally worthy of extension.
'Her old grounds of apology and excuse will avail her nothing. She must examine his tory and statistics, and prove that slaves are as well provided for, as happy and contented in the general, AS HIRED LABORERS. She can easily show that they are better off in all these slave-owners are the equals in morality, piety, courage, and intelligence, to bosses and emin all the States, North and South. The follow ployers. It will be easy to prove that they are their superiors. It will only remain for her to show that the BIBLE sanctions Slavery,

AND HER VICTORY WILL BE COMPLETE." Notice one thing in this extract: "If Slavery is wrong and inexpedient in the Territories, is equally wrong and inexpedient in the States. The converse of this argument is—If Slavery is right and expedient in the States, (where it exists,) it is equally right and expedient in the Territories; and, if right in the States, then it is equally right in all the States. This must follow, as a matter of course. And this is prefollow, as a matter of course. And this is pre-cisely the course of argument the South intends to pursue, abandoning the old "grounds of apol-ogy and excuse." First establish the doctrine of State Equality, which is to be done by the election of James Buchanan, as he is the "em-bodiment" of that doctrine, and it being also contained in the Cincinneti Platform which gives to the Southern man the right to carry his slaves into any and all the Territories of the United States, and to hold them there without let or hindrance, and the first great step will have been successfully taken, not only towards spreading Slavery over all the Territories, but over the Free States of the North and the West! over the Free States of the North and the West!
This "new doctrine," if established, will give
the Southern slave-driver the same right, and he
will claim it, throughout the Free States, that it
will in the Territories; the long and the short of which is, in the language of the member from South Carolina, (Mr Keitt,) "that the right of

From the Richmond Enquirer of Sept. 3, 1856. From the Richmond Enquirer of Sept. 3, 1856.

"Obviously, the only mode of combating a party possessed with such a passion, and pursuing so relentless a policy, is to accept its own desperate terms, and determine, once for all, the issue in controversy. The Democracy have adopted this plan, and have promulgated it with all the authority of their great Convention. The principles at the basis of the Anti-Slavery (Republican) organization could not be more directly and boldly controverted than they are controverted in the Democratic Plategram. The conservation and constitutionalism of the South could not have a more fit and significant representative than James fit and significant representative than James Buchanan. As the creek of the party BUCHANAN. As the OBEED OF THE PARTY clearly affirms the EQUALITY OF THE STATES, and the illegality of any Federal restriction on the rights of the South, so does its candidate declare his approval of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and commit himself to the support of ALL THE GUARANTESS OF SLAVERY in the Union and under the Constitution."

be equally well suited to people in all other respects so exactly alike. We must surrender the doctrine of SLAVERY EXTENSION, unless we are prepared to meet the destrine of Black Republicanism on our institutions, by making equally vigorous assistantions, by making equally vigorous

"Well, sir, Kansas, although it is but one State when added, will be good against THREE MORE. And was it strange, then, that the South should desire possession of Kansas, merely as a guarantee? These, Mr. President, are the reasons why we desire Kansas; but it was not allowed. The very instant IT WAS OPENED TO THE SLAVE POPULATION, that instant there sprung up a contrivance, a machinery was set in opera-tion, of which I do not choose to speak—the object of which was to DEFEAT THIS ACT OF CONGRESS, and, as was said by the

Senator from Massachusetts, to devote this Territory to a free population."

Thus you see, that when the Compromise was repealed, the Territory was "opened to the slave copulation"—to Slavery; and that the efforts of the Emigrant Aid Society, and the people of the Free States, to devote the Territory to a free population—to make a free State of it—was to DEFEAT THIS ACT OF CONGRESS;" hence it is plain, and it is here avowed, that "this act of Congress," which repealed the Compromise, was to make Kansas a slave State! Remember, this was said by a United States Senator, on the floor of the Senate, in the presence of Douglas, Cass, Bright, and all the Norther Democratic Senators; yet no one denied it, or made any explanation, but tacitly acknowledged that it was true Ir was TRITE!

I next give you an extract from another disnguished Democratic Senator, the Hon. A. G. rown, of Mississippi, delivered in the United tates Senate, April 28, 1856. This is the man who visited Mr. Buchanan after the Cincinnat Convention, to inform him of his nomination and who said of him, in his letter to Hon. S. R. Adams, (published in the Richmond Enquirer of August 27, 1856.) "In my judgment, he is as worthy of Southern confidence and Southern votes, as Mr. Calhoun ever was." In his

"The advocates of STATE RIGHTS have always held that the Territories are the common property of the States; that one State has the same interest in them as another; and that a same interest in them as another; and that a citizen of one State has the same right to go to them, as a citizen of any other State. The corollary therefore has been, that a citizen of any one State has the same right as the citizen of any other State, to go into the Territories, and take with him whatever is recognised as property in the State from which he goes. Thus, if a citizen of Massachusetts may go and take with him a bale of goods, a citizen of Tennessee may go and take a barrel of whisky; and if a citizen of New York may and take a horse, a citizen of Mississippi go and take a horse, a citizen of Mississip may go and TAKE A SLAVE. It must so, or else the EQUALITY OF THE TIES is destroyed. Tennessee becomes inferior to Massachusetts, and the rights of the Mississippian are inferior to those of the New

this language. Let no one doubt now that this doctrine of EQUALITY means the right to carry slaves into the free Territories; and if into them, into the free States also. And this doctrine trine you support, reader, if you support Bu chanan and the Cincinnati Platform. Lest it should be said that I have given onl respects than hirclings, and, besides, far less ocrats, I will give you a little from the other addicted to crime. She must also show that der, of Pennsylvania, made in the Hall of Con-gress, March 5, 1856. Mr. Cadwallader is a leading Democrat, and "intimate personal friend of Mr. Buchanan." He is speaking of Kansas

There is no misunderstanding or evading

mony agrees with that of Senator Evans. "But as the Mexican laws locally in force had excluded Slavery from these territories. had excluded Slavery from these territories, (the territories acquired from Mexico,) the application of this principle to them was illusory, so far as any possibility of participation in their further settlement by slaveholders might be concerned. Property in slaves was thus in effect excluded wholly from their limits. The principle of the former partitions having become inapplicable, and slaveholding settlers having been altogether excluded from this territory, the slaveholding States were, of right, entitled to an indemnification for their loss, if it could be afforded, by GIVING TO THEM ACCRESS WITH THEIR SLAVES TO OTHER TERRIT CESS WITH THEIR SLAVES TO OTHER TERRI TORY. This principle was the MORAL BASIS of that praiseworthy legislation of 1854"—the repeal of the Missouri Campramise!

Here it is distinctly avowed again, on th flore it is distinctly avowed again, on the floor of Congress, that the object in the repeal of the Compromise was to open the Territory to Slavery. Two bold champions of the Modern Democracy avow this in their places in Congress—one in the House and the other in the enate—and no one denies it! Who now will elieve the lie, that it was not the intention of the Kansas-Nebraska bill to "LEGISLATE SL ERY INTO THE TERRITORY?

One more extract, and I am done. In the Richmond Enquirer of September 3, 1856, we have the following: "The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and prabably will, originate a reaction in public opinion, that will encourage the extension

OF THE CONSERVATIVE INSTITUTION OF SLA-VERY? It would be a reactionary movement IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY AND CON-SERVATISM." And again, in the same article:

"Let the South present a compact and undivided front. Let her show to the BARBARIANS
that her sparse population offers little hopes
of plunder; her military and self-reliant habthat her sparse population offers little hopes of plunder; her military and self-reliant habits, and her mountain retreats, little prospects of victory; and her firm union and devoted resolution, no chances of conquest. Let her, if possible, detach Pennsylvania, Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana, and Southern Illinois, from the North, and make the highlands between the Ohio and the Lakes the dividing line. Let the South treat with California, and if necessary, ALLY HERSELF WITH RUSSIA, WITH CUBA, AND BRAZIL!!"

RUSSIA, WITH CUBA, AND BRAZIL!!"

Thus you have the whole programme. Slavery Extension into the Territortes, by fair or by foul means; and then into the Free States, and all over the Continent; or if unable to do that, on account of the "barbarians" of the North, then detach Pennsylvania, Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois! The election of Mr. Buchanan will turn the scale in fayor of this "reactionary movement," and the whole Democracy, North as well as South, will cry out that "the question has been settled by a majority of the American People!"

You probably think the people of the Southern States ought to have the right to go into the Territories with "their property," the same as we. I know the feeling of equal justice is very strong in the breasts of the Northern people, and hence the greater danger that they will be deceived by this specious plea of State Equality. But you must bear in mind, that the claim set up by the South is not that they may take with them their property into the Territories, but that they may take with them their own State institutions—their local laws. It has been decided, over and over again, by the highest Courts in England and in this courts in the state of the state of the second of the state of th

on the illegality of any Federal restriction on the rights of the South, so does its candidate declare his approval of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and commit himself to the support of ALL THE GURANTEES OF SLAYERY in the Union and under the Constitution."

Here, then, again is it affirmed that the doctine of State Equality is in the Platform, which has been clearly shown to mean SLAYERY.

"The basis of the Republican organization"— which everybody knows is NON-EXTENSION or SLAYERY—"could not be more directly and boldly controverted" than is done in the more directly and boldly controvert the basis of that organization, it is necessary to maintain its country, that Slavery can only exist where it is maintained by local statute. The Supreme Courts of Louisians, Mississippi, Missouri, Kentucky, and probably most of the Slave States, have thus decided. If the people of the Slave States may carry their local laws and peculiar State institutions with them into the free Territories, then may the people of the Free States earry theirs with them, which is both absurd and impossible. One of the "institutions" of the Free States is a Fire Press. But a free press and Slavery cannot both exist in the same State or Territory. You have an example in Kansas. One must yield, and give way to the other. Which shall it be? Which of these "institutions," the one people of the Slave States have thus decided. If the people of the Slave States have thus decided. If the people of the Slave States have thus decided. If the people of the Slave States have thus decided. If the people of the Slave States have thus decided. If the people of the Slave States are pressed and in this country, that Slavery can only exist where it is maintained by local statute. The Supreme Courts of Louisians, Mississippi, Missouri, Cantuck, Cantuc

da, principal and interest, over six millions; expenses of Florida wars, since, one hundred millions; Texas, for boundary, indemnity, creditors' claims, Indian expenses, purchase of navy, &c., thirty-seven millions—making, in all, the enormous sum of one hundred and sixty-six millions of dollars! Two-thirds of this sum has been paid by the Free States. How have these Territories been appropriated? Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and all of Texas, (which is large enough, and may be divided into four more States,) have been given to the South—to Slavery; while to Freedom and the North has been given Iowa, and a chance to fight for Kansas, with all the weight of a Pro-Slavery Democratic Administration against them! very Democratic Administration against them! These are facts, ay, stubborn facts, that cannot be denied! And what renders the thing worse 36° 30', and will have for a century to come. She wants Kansas for political power—nothing else! Men of morality and justice and patriotism; men of honest purpose and stern integrity; men of the yet Free North—I appeal to you! Shall these things go on much longer? Shall such deeds be done in this enlightened age and country, and in the name, too, of Democracy and Equal Rights?

The case, reader, is before you. I submit it without argument. It has been my purpose to give you Facts, and leave you to form your

give you FACTS, and leave you to form your own judgment and decision. The sum of the own judgment and decision. The sum of the matter is just this: If you are in favor of human bondage—not for yourself, but for your fellowman—and of its extension; if you would like to fill all our Territories in the West with negro Slavery, so that there will be no new country where your children and children's children where your children and children's children can go, in order to get themselves farms or homes, but where they will have to work alongside of the degraded slave, and for slaves' wages; if you wish to see Kansas a Slave State, and made so by oppression and outrage and national infamy; if such are your sentiments and wishes—your course is clear: Vote for James Backers. Or if you do not wish to yote dis wishes—your course is clear: Vote for James Buchanan. Or, if you do not wish to vote directly for him, vote for Millard Fillmore, and then, in case Buchanan is elected, and these principles and measures carried out, you will have the pleasure of knowing, that while you helped to elect him, you pretended to fool yourself with the idea that you was not doing so! self with the idea that you was not doing so!

Do not throw away your vote—your country
needs it. It is worth while to make one more
effort to save this Republic from despotism and
ruin—the Star of Hope to the oppressed nations of the earth—freighted, as it is, with
the blessings and joys and dearest interests of
millions yet unborn. If you are opposed to
the despotism of Slavery, and to its extension
into Free Territory, your course is also clear—
vote for Fremont and Freedom; vote for the
Pathfinder of Empire—the Conqueror of California—the Humboldtof America—and the man
who placed the Stars of the American Constellation nearer the Stars of Heaven than any lation nearer the Stars of Heaven than any other man. Rise above party and party prej-udices; burst asunder the shackles that bind you; be no longer the slave to Slavery itself; be a free man—and do your duty. Vote for John C. Fremont—the Man for the Times— OUR COUNTRY'S SECOND WASHINGTON!

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Tenth Bolume of Mhe Rational Era. Washington, D. C. G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR;

The signs of the times indicate an approach ing crisis in the conflict between Freedom and Slavery. The Democratic Party and the Whig, with their peculiar issues, have ceased to exist, the latter being totally disorganized; the organization of the former being appropriated as the machinery of a Party devoted to the Cause of Slavery, while nearly all that was healthful and progressive in both has been absorbed by the Anti-Slavery movement, now organized in the form of a Republican Party. The one great Question before the People is, the Slavery Question; and there are really but two Parties, Henceforth, these Parties must meet each

other face to face. The Congress that shall

meet within the next two weeks, must witness

their first national struggle. Who shall be

Speaker - what Power shall organize the be denied! And what renders the thing worse and more infamous, is, that when the Louisiana purchase came to be divided between the parties, Kansas, and all north of it, was given to Freedom by solemn compact. The South have repudiated that compact; and, under the pretence of State Equality, are determined to take the whole! Freemen of the North, is this right? The South does not need it. She bas plenty of room, plenty of outlet for her surplus population, in Texas, Arkansas, and south of 36° 30′, and will have for a century to come. She wants Kansas for molitical power—nothing House, constitute its Committees, initiate and determine its action?—will be the first quesheld in accordance with the principles of self government, assumed to be embodied in the law organizing the Territory, will demand admission to the floor of Congress. At the same time will arise the question of the admission of Kansas as a State, in conformity to the application of its inhabitants, who, in Convenon assembled, have duly formed a State Constitution. Add to this, a bill for the admission of Oregon as a free State-and Congress will have before it a series of practical Questions of vast magnitude, involving the entire issue between the Slave Power and its opponents. The struggle will not be confined to that body. Already commenced among the People, it will derive new interest from the proceedings in Congress. All those Questions must enter into and decide the canvass for the Presidency now opened. The next twelve months, then, will a period of surpassing importance. The People must array themselves under the banner of Republicanism, or the banner of Slavery There can be no neutrality, no evasion, no com oromise. There can be no intermediate par ies, although there may be sinister faction working insidiously for the defeat of Republi anism, and the continuance of power in the

hands of the Slaveholding oligarchy. He that s not for Freedom is against it. The responsibilities of Republicans at such moment cannot be too urgently impressed upor them. The great Question, to the exclusion of all others, should be made the test in Congress, and by the People, on every occasion, at every election. The work of organization ought to be vigorously prosecuted, till every ounty and town be fully prepared for the desisive struggle.

Above all, the Press should be put in activ peration. Local and Metropolitan newspapers-there ought to be no jealousy between them-are alike needed. Republican paper should be encouraged, and their issues multiplied, until every man and woman, who can

To the readers of the National Era we a dress ourselves specially. It has fought the battles of Freedom for nine years, and is now entering its tenth campaign. What it has been it will be. The doctrines it has urged, the aims it has announced, are still dear to it. Its cours has been a straightforward one, without concealment, without compromise, without resort to questionable expedients to achieve temporary success. So long as the Republican Party shall continue true to the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty we have advocated through the Era, true to the rights of conscience with out distinction of sect, true to all the rights of Humanity without regard to race or birth, the Era will labor for its ascendency.

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BY MANL Growing older, gr Bolder far than Never loiters nev Marking, with his Shall we call h Growing older, gr From the cham!

All its earthly gu Soon, my soul, Weary heart, the Dead to earth! From thy Limbs Hast sufficient v Of the sere an Growing older, Memory may n

Leaves its clay Growing older, Feels the imp So the current Marietta, Ohio, Oct

FASHIONABL BY MRS. The Ocean House An event, not yet ans the atmosphere. Ge neglected the ladies,

discussed in an under the talkers alone seen reader ever observed like a storm, appeare things, only disturbed which flit by like fl heavy-laden thunder upon us? Such was one in the very air. "What's on hand?" a flying Miss, as he say "Oh, nothing-but ing this morning, and "Laus Deus!" re "Is there any hope the

main in that (to us) de "Can't say-don't ! True it was. Twelve and the hopeful made his accustomed meal. time and again to his the locked door gave quent appeals. A key sented only the unu having been occupied rightened mother co ollowed by her husb thizing and curious invaded the sanctity bachelordom. He w The dear boy had nes out consent. He mus and away dashed the pop, in a round of pe

The colony, compos vas iuvaded-nav. tak no pegotiations indulg were not immediatel was dashed open, and put to the question. S stounding-some of Captain Wattles was ving himself in an asc and torn that he might He considered himself ing in the most frantic ers, who never heard k upon his sconce, was fi by no means handsome which he flourished a ra aught putting some c admired person; while Dandy B—— was surpr buttons on a certain polite to mention. He pashing the needle wi an umbrella, hoisted umbrageous shelter and will not follow the affi to say, that amid curses doors, she satisfied hers tus" was indeed gone, apartments in strong b Some two hours aft Mrs. Pounce, bearing ( tas's peculiar writing.

"DEAR MA, Young mornin to see the duell it was over when they slong for fear wede blow York and the govanor stads. Your affections There was packing i hours the Pounce fami York, where an efficient upon, to hunt, seize, an son. The unreadable but the youth's whereab vaded the scene was m heavy black clouds, who owned giants striding ess within themselved with dark mutter o be rushing on to some traction. The wings of cided with glory by the right and left, far out,

gem, as a specimen worthy of admiration. decipher, but the bod

quite legible, and ran

ned, as the storm swep the pitchy darkness w he lightning, which but seemed to fire the ea, a ship with storm-sailing winds, and dashed m ng waves; while the hug ith giant arm rising an ould be seen, through toully sweeping into the rept closer to Margaret in stood erect, with her be tessed, and ox-eyes flast elements she realized in rhome.

er home.

A servant handed he sarked "in haste," and heard aring the day, a sal, and read. The com fr. O'Halloran, and we be down the page, as she Dear Madam: I have ing to explain any con rents of this morning, igs at the consequence uested me, as his last